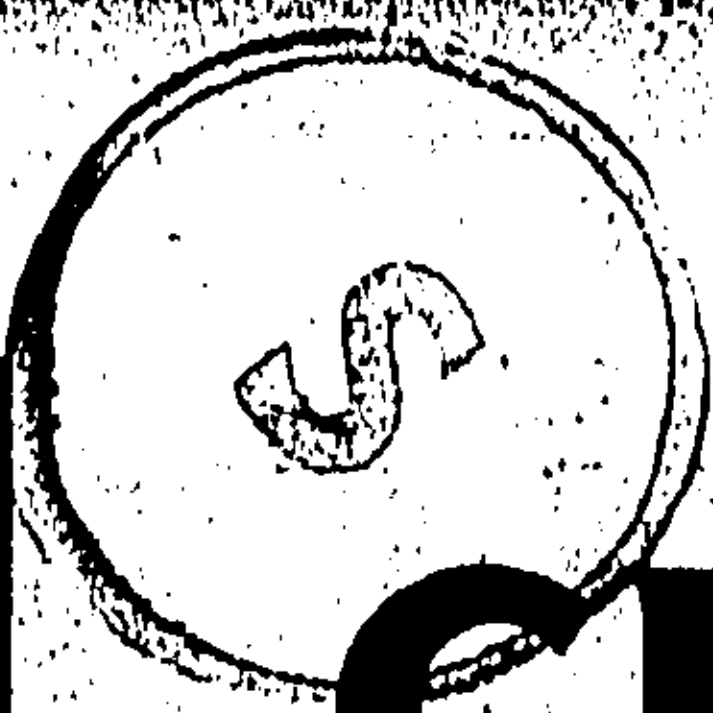


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THE FAMOUS COMFORT  
IN ACTION TROUSERS  
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No. 36621

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1956.

Price 20 Cents

**COMMENT OF THE DAY**

**Inexcusable**

WHEN the ceasefire agreement in Egypt was made at the direction of the United Nations, the natural expectation was that it would be faithfully observed by all the contracting parties. So far as Britain, France and Israel are concerned the conditions have been fully honoured; Egypt, on the other hand, has indulged in constant violations, providing further confirmation that the word of President Nasser cannot be trusted. The Cairo government's excuse that the attacks which have been made on United Nations forces as well as British troops are the work of irresponsible is wholly unacceptable. The true violations have been committed by Fedayeen, in other words commandos, who form part of Egypt's organised army. They are not independent guerrillas, and the Egyptian government must accept full responsibility for their present vicious activities. Significantly, their forays against UN and British forces, have brought no expression of regret from Cairo, nor any assurances, that their pernicious activities will cease. Thus tacitly the operations of the Egyptian commandos in Port Said have received official approval, with the implication they will continue. The contempt in which Egypt holds the ceasefire is disconcerting enough; more serious is the adoption of the same attitude to the United Nations and its forces. If at this stage of the proceedings, with the Anglo-French forces not yet fully evacuated, Egyptian commandos are prepared deliberately to attack United Nations units, there would appear to be little promise of any respect being accorded them when they are left to carry out the whole of the policing work in the canal zone. In view of their hostilities, which are unprovoked and illegal, all Egyptian troops in the Port Said and canal area should, under UN direction, be withdrawn. Their continued presence constitutes a danger to the United Nations emergency forces and a threat to those who, again under UN authority, have the task of reopening the Canal. The UN has exerted its will on Britain, France and Israel; it must do likewise with President Nasser and his military forces.

**IRA RAIDERS STRIKE AGAIN**

**Gun Duel With North Police TWO CAUGHT**

**Belfast, Dec. 17.**  
A lorry-borne raiding party of the Irish Republican Army stormed into Northern Ireland tonight and fought a machine-gun duel with police in which a constable was wounded.

Two of the raiders were captured by police before their lorry forced away in the direction of the Irish Republic border. Shortly after this fight a bomb was hurled at the police station at Newtown Butler some miles to the south in County Fermanagh. Machine-gun bullets from the raiders' guns struck one policeman twice in the leg.

British troops and men of the Royal Ulster Constabulary, alerted by signal flares and sirens, rushed to the ambush area. Troops manned roadblocks and dug in along highways leading south in an attempt to cut off the raiders' escape. The IRA band appeared to have eluded the Republican Army and police forces which have been manning the border since a series of bomb and gun raids last week.

The Republican Government has condemned the attacks in the strongest terms and Mr John Costello, the Prime Minister, has threatened action against incidents which could lead to loss of life and "civil war."

**DUBLIN CHEERS**  
But in Dublin later, a crowd of 750 people at a public meeting cheered a "freedom fighter" from the north and the news of the IRA attack on County Fermanagh.

One speaker said the struggle for the freedom of Northern Ireland was now on and that the IRA forces would not abandon the fight until that freedom had been achieved. The meeting was organised by Sinn Féin and the Republicans. Police were present but did not interfere.

Members of the IRA, which seeks the ending of the partition of Ireland between British North and Republic South, carried out several bomb and gun raids last week. The Northern Ireland Government replied by assuming emergency powers giving it the right to arrest, detain and intern suspects without trial. The Irish Republican Government warned the raiders and

**Hongkong's Shell House Sold**

Shell House, which was damaged by bombing during the last War, has been sold to Mr Hui Sai-fan of Central Development Ltd. It was learned today. Built in 1922, the building used to have seven storeys, but after the bombing it was reduced to five. Central Development, which owns the Hongkong Hotel site, will pull down Shell House in 18 months to two years' time and will raise another building with the same name. Shell Company, together with its four or five tenants, will be offered other accommodation, probably in the new building on the Hongkong Hotel site, while Shell House is being built. Among the tenants are the Chinese airline firm of C.A.T.C. who have been paying rent all these years, but have not been in occupation.

**New Channel Opened In Canal**

London, Dec. 17. The Admiralty announced today a new channel had been opened in the section of the Suez Canal held by British and French troops. The least width of this channel is 21 feet at 25 feet depth and 120 feet at 30 feet depth," the announcement said. The channel was in the form of a "V", the Admiralty said. The new channel had been opened after British salvage vessels had removed a sunken ship from the water. On the other hand, efforts to remove a 150-ton crane sunk in the Canal had not yet been successful. The Admiralty also said British landing craft and the French vessel, "Criquet", were preparing to refloat a sunken tug—France-Press.

**GENERAL WARNS EGYPTIANS**

**'RETURN MOORHOUSE OR ELSE'**

**Port Said, Dec. 17.**  
Allied forces Commander Lt-Gen. Sir Hugh Stockwell, hinted today that British troops may take Egyptian prisoners out of Egypt with them if a kidnapped British officer is not returned by withdrawal time.

The General said the Egyptian Governor of Port Said, Mohamed Riad, had told him the missing officer had been taken to the Egyptian mainland after his capture by Fedayeen (Egyptian Commandos) last Tuesday. No trace has been found of 2nd Lt. A. G. Moorhouse, despite a widespread search.

**A Lot We Can Do**  
Gen. Stockwell said he told Riad he wanted Moorhouse brought back if he were still alive. Asked if there was anything the British could do if the officer was not returned by the time of the final Anglo-French pull-out, General Stockwell replied "quite a lot." He then went on to enumerate the number of Egyptians the British hold as prisoners.

**800 Britons Expelled From Egypt**  
London, Dec. 17. The Egyptian Government has told 800 Britons and 280 stateless Jews to leave the country. Abdel Kader Hatem, Director of the Egyptian Information Office said this in a statement broadcast by Cairo radio tonight. He added that 584 French citizens had already been expelled. Abdel Kader Hatem accused Britain, France and Israel of waging a "mendacious campaign" in which they alleged that Egypt was expelling Egyptian Jews. He said this campaign was aimed at misleading world public opinion.

**No Jews Expelled**  
Abdel Kader Hatem said there were 35,000 Egyptian Jews living in Egypt and not one of them had been expelled. There were also 7,000 stateless Jews of whom 380 had been asked to leave the country. Abdel Kader Hatem said that of the 11,046 Britons in Egypt 800 had been asked by the Egyptian Government to leave because "they have been working for the British Intelligence."

Last week Egypt announced that 712 of some 11,000 Britons and 740 of about 7,000 French nationals in Egypt had been expelled.—Reuter.

**MOORHOUSE**  
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**HUNGARY'S FREEDOM FIGHTERS ARRESTED**

**Vienna, Dec. 17.**  
The Hungarian Government has begun sweeping arrests of rebels throughout the riot-torn nation in a desperate attempt to stop a renewed rebellion. Budapest Radio admitted tonight that nearly 200 rebels had been arrested in various parts of the country during the day. Reports of partisan activity against Russian and Hungarian troops throughout the country have increased during the last several days. Fighting has been reported around Miskolc, some 80 miles north-east of Budapest. The regime of the Soviet puppet, János Kádár declared martial law in Hungary last Tuesday night. Summary courts have imposed the death penalty on several occasions.

**Legionnaire Shot Dead By Sniper**  
Port Said, Dec. 17. A French Foreign Legionnaire was shot and killed by an Egyptian sniper in Port Said today as his colleagues were embarking. A French spokesman said. British authorities later asked Columbian UNF troops to clear the nearby area of snipers.

**Salvage Ships Hit**  
A British and a French vessel were hit by stray shots last night while working on Port Said salvage operations, the Admiralty announced. The vessels were making preparations to raise a sunken boat when the incident occurred, the Admiralty added. It made no mention of any damage to the ships. Later Lieutenant-Colonel Carl Engholm, area commander of the United Nations Emergency Force in Port Said said today his troops had taken up strong positions outside of barbed wire area set up by the Anglo-French forces to protect their embarkation.

According to information received at UN headquarters here today the Commander told a Press Conference that his men had taken up these positions directly in front of the city's Arab sector following a series of incidents last night and early this morning.—Reuter.

**UK, France Announce New Planes**  
London, Dec. 17. The first British jet plane capable of taking off vertically was tested at Belfast today, the plane's constructors, Short Brothers & Harland, Ltd. announced. The company's announcement said that the plane was powered by four jet motors of the new Rolls Royce RB-108 model, and that the test was completed satisfactorily. The plane marks the beginning of a new technique in British aviation, the announcement said. In Paris, France today unveiled a new aircraft that takes off and lands vertically like a helicopter but can fly as fast as the speediest orthodox planes. Called the "Gyring Alar", it operates on the jet principle and had made 167 flights prior to today's test for the press.—France-Press.

**more people are smoking du MAURIER**  
Gettysburg, Dec. 17. Mr Jawaharlal Nehru, the Indian Prime Minister, received a 20-minute lesson in farming from President Eisenhower today. Mr Nehru learned the rudiments of husbandry during a tour of the President's farm here after a three-hour conference on world affairs. He and Mr Eisenhower broke off their secret deliberations to inspect the Angus cattle and to talk about the crops. The Prime Minister apparently enjoyed the tour. By the time it ended, he had given away to the photographers' insatiable demands to "pat the bull on the heads." The bull did not object but the President warned the crowd of jostling reporters and photographers: "Be careful—if the bull gets tired he'll turn on you, not us"—Reuter.

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**BRITAIN'S OFFER TO CYPRUS**

**Nicosia, Dec. 17.**  
Lord Radcliffe's proposed constitution for Cyprus does not make any mention of self-determination, an amnesty for Eoka extremists or the return of Archbishop Makarios from exile, informed sources said today. Lord Radcliffe was reported to have said these subjects were not included in his terms of reference when he was asked to draw up the constitution. The sources said the Radcliffe proposals include: A Legislative Assembly of 30-24 Greek, Turkish and six British-nominated. Greeks and Turks to vote on separate electoral rolls, to ensure that the Turkish minority would not be outvoted. The Chief Minister (no Prime Minister) to be a Greek. The Governor to have power of veto over only three subjects—defence, internal security and foreign affairs. Full guarantees for the Turkish minority, including a three-man "tribunal of guarantees" formed of one Greek, one Turk and one neutral, and a Minister for Turkish affairs in the Cabinet.

**COMMONS SPEECH**  
The proposed constitution will be made public on Wednesday, when the Colonial Secretary, Mr Alan Lennox-Boyd, reports on his recent visit to Greece and Turkey, in the House of Commons. The Governor, Sir John Harding, plans to give a "post mortem" broadcast to Cyprus on Wednesday evening after the Radcliffe constitution has been announced. The Greek government is reported to have objected to the draft constitution for three principal reasons: (Contd. on back page, Col. 3)

**141 ARRESTED**  
A new centre of rebel activity was reported in Hungary Province in Western Hungary, where 141 people were arrested. Five new arrests for the possession of arms were also reported by Budapest Radio tonight. Reports of executions in Miskolc and Keszthely, a town south-east of Budapest, were received here earlier today. In Budapest police arrested 28 youths on suspicion of rebel activity. They were later released in the custody of their parents.—United Press.

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**Siamese Twins Separated: And They Live!**

**Bethesda, Dec. 17.**  
The National Institute of Health today announced the "successful" surgical separation of Siamese twin girls who were born joined at the forehead.

The operation was the fifth of its kind in medical history and the first in which both twins survived. It was performed last Tuesday at the Institute's clinical centre on four-month-old Virginia Kate Bunton and Teresa Kay Bunton, daughters of Mrs Raymond Bunton of Mountain Gap, Tennessee. Both children were reported to be "resting comfortably" today.

Dr Pearce Bailey, director of the Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness, described the operation as "successful," indicating that both girls came through without brain damage and with prospects for normal life and growth.—United Press.

**To Repay Fine**  
Nicosia, Dec. 17. British authorities on Cyprus announced today that they would refund immediately all money collected so far under a £38,000 collective fine which was imposed on the town of Larnaca.

The collective fine was voided by a Supreme Court decision last Saturday. The authorities said they hoped to refund all money by Christmas but were considering a possible appeal against the decision of the Court.—France-Press.



MOORHOUSE

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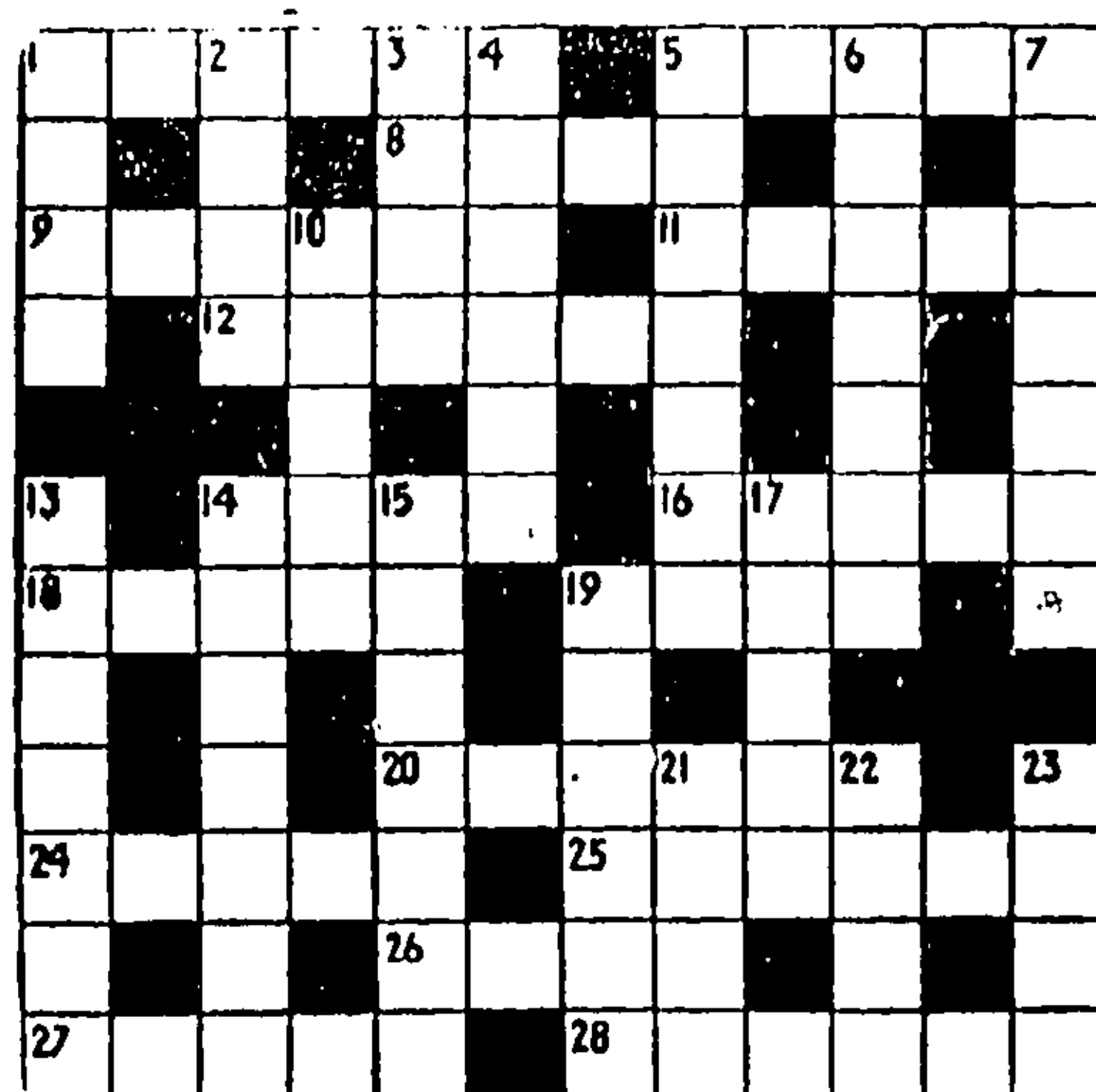
## CHRISTMAS SHOPPING



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### A British Crossword Puzzle



#### ACROSS

- 1 American money (6)
- 5 Peruses (5)
- 8 Wickedness on the bench (4)
- 9 Forced open (6)
- 11 View (5)
- 12 Mock (6)
- 14 Boss (4)
- 16 Old Nick (5)
- 18 Gross (5)
- 19 Fewer (4)
- 20 Unaccustomed (6)
- 24 Multitude (5)
- 25 Straightforward (6)
- 26 Always (4)
- 27 Had a meal (5)
- 28 Settle by payment (6)

#### DOWN

- 1 Gull (4)
- 2 Deposited (4)
- 3 Assert (4)
- 4 Going in all directions except South (6)
- 5 Opposite (7)
- 6 Helps (7)
- 7 Shaping power (7)
- 10 Soothsayers (5)
- 13 Charged with crime (7)
- 14 Advantageous purchase (7)
- 15 Took for granted (7)
- 17 Flower (5)
- 19 Praised (6)
- 21 Ancestor (4)
- 22 Expensive (4)
- 23 Remain (4)

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD.—ACROSS: 1 Lapse, 4 Pleads, 5 Candle, 10 Score, 12 Lesson, 14 Dessert, 17 Heed, 19 Arrests, 20 For-tune, 22 Unit, 23 General, 27 Veleta, 29 Share, 30 Summer, 31 Desist, 32 Ensur. DOWN: 1 Lued, 2 Pines, 3 Exile, 5 Less, 6 At-one-s, 7 Steeds, 9 Derange, 11 Cohere, 13 Streets, 15 Elton, 16 Selter, 18 Etna, 20 Fusscd, 21 Rivals, 24 Naive, 25 Romps, 26 Large, 28 Leas.

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RESTAURANT

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# Risk Of Guided Missile Attack By Submarine

## ADMIRAL WANTS 500-MILE BARRIER

New York, Dec. 17.

A veteran US Navy officer said today the United States must outlaw foreign submarines within 500 miles of its coasts or risk a paralyzing surprise attack by sub-launched guided missiles.

Vice-Admiral Daniel E. Barbey (retired) said it would take just 35 enemy submarines armed with missiles carrying hydrogen warheads to destroy most of the country's major cities and 60 per cent of the population, and knock out half of the strategic bomber bases on the North American continent.

The initial submarine attack, he said, would be followed almost simultaneously by bombers streaking from Russian territory to attack inland cities and outposts bases.

### Not Overlooked

Barbey, former commander of the US 4th and 7th Fleets, warned of the submarine threat in an article written for the Saturday Evening Post. He is now Director of Civil Defence for the State of Washington.

Barbey said the danger of a surprise attack from the sea may have been overlooked by experts preoccupied with building a defence against an aerial assault.

"We're building an atmosphere of perpetual fear, all on the spectre of planes coming and bombs dropping," he said. "Meanwhile, we neglect our own sea flank, so exposed, so vulnerable."

Under international law, Barbey said, that foreign submarines can approach to within three miles of the US coast. Guided missiles, he said, have been fired from US submarines for nearly three years at ranges in excess of 200 miles. Russian subs would not have to rely on pinpoint accuracy, he said.

### Ike's Responsibility

"I doubt that any really effective retaliation could be mounted after all that destruction had been accomplished in this country," Barbey said.

Barbey said President Eisenhower could order an immediate attack on submarines being off the coasts, but he "would thereby be accepting personal responsibility for the beginning of the next war." There would be no time to weigh such a decision in Congress.

"At present, the President is the only man who possibly could decide whether this time the submarines were on manoeuvres, or this time they must be destroyed," he said.

"I propose a simple peace-time announcement to the nations of the world that any foreign submarine venturing within 500 miles of our coasts without due notice of its legitimate business will henceforth be considered an aggressor, and dealt with on that basis—immediately," Barbey said.

### Stopgap

"This notice could be sent tomorrow, without consulting anybody," he said. "No nation would have a legitimate complaint against it."

Such a declaration, he said, would be permissible under international law.

Barbey said the security zone would serve as a temporary stopgap.

"Against missiles of 1,500-mile range and reasonable accuracy—say in three or four

years such a zone may be useless," he said. "But no more useless than a radar net and legions of loyal ground observers, today our Maginot Line against the present danger." United Press.

## NEW ENVOY TO JAPAN SWORN IN

Washington, Dec. 17.

Mr Douglas MacArthur, was sworn in as United States Ambassador to Japan at the State Department today.

Mr John Foster Dulles, the Secretary of State, said at the ceremony that Japan was perhaps entering a very important phase in its history as it grew up "to greater independence" becoming, we hope, within the next day or two a member of the United Nations and assuming a greater control of its own destiny, playing a greater influence in world affairs.

Mr Dulles said United States relations with Japan were of course, of the utmost importance.

"That relationship is of particular concern to me because of the opportunity which I had to negotiate the peace treaty with Japan."

He paid warm tribute to Mr MacArthur, who, he said, "has been my valiant right hand in so much of the work of the last four years."

### HIGHLY HONOURED

Mr MacArthur said in his brief reply he was highly honoured to have been selected as Ambassador to such a great and important country as Japan.

"I have been following Japanese affairs with keen interest," he said. "I am delighted personally, as I know my government is officially, with the recent unanimous recommendation of the Security Council to admit Japan to the United Nations, Japan will, I know make a very great and constructive contribution to the work of the United Nations."—Reuter.

## Civil Servants To Serve In Army

New Delhi, Dec. 17.

The Indian Upper House today approved a legislative measure which makes it compulsory for any civil servants or employees of Indian public services between the ages of 20 and 40 to serve in the territorial army, if necessary.

The measure was voted as an amendment to the legislation on the territorial army and has already been passed by the Lower House.

As soon as the bill is signed by Indian President Dr Rajendra Prasad, it will become effective.

Up to now, the territorial army was made up of volunteers only.—France-Press.

# Nehru Warned Not To Fall Into Error

New York, Dec. 17. THE unprecedented informality and privacy between President Eisenhower and Mr. Nehru in their current talks on world affairs was stressed in the American press today. A leading article published in the New York World-Telegram and 15 other Scripps-Howard newspapers said the President was trying his hand at an "extreme form of personal diplomacy."

"Starting this morning," the article said, "the President of the United States will serve all of the

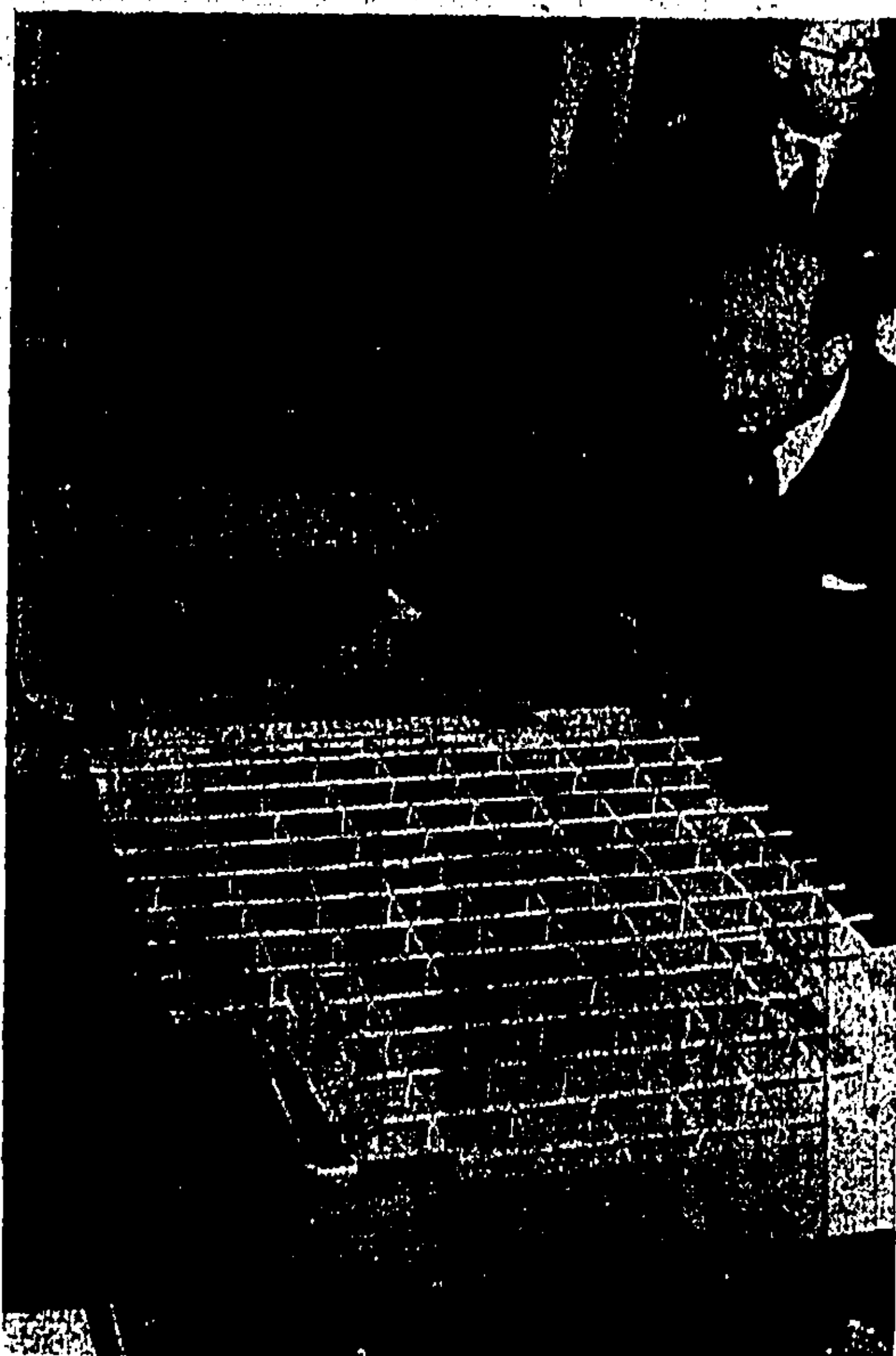
waking hours of a full day to Nehru," it said. "He has never given up so much time to any other visitor... this is a measure of the importance the President attaches to this meeting." The Philadelphia Inquirer said: "We hope... that Mr. Nehru will not misunderstand the United States on two key points: Red China, and the Western Alliance."

"If India's Premier is anxious to see Red China join the family of nations in the UN, the way has been paved by Mr. Nehru's visit here."

of the aggression against Korea, and her occupation of North Korea and allow Korea to again be free."

The newspaper added: "It will be an unfortunate error if Nehru concludes that the United States vote in the UN against the invasion of Egypt means that we have broken our old alliance with Britain and France. It does not. Our vote of Egypt means that we believed in standing for what we believed morally right even when it was our closest friends who were wrong."

## Underground Car Park



A model of the underground car park planned for construction in London. The park will be bounded on all four sides by traffic roads, will have basement-level room for 350 cars. Mr Rosser Chinn, a garage managing director, points out items of interest in the design these include two petrol stations, a bowling green and three tennis courts. Well, we always did think motorists needed more exercise.—Express Photo.

## AUTHOR'S BOOKS 'ON TRIAL'

### Compared With Bible

Paris, Dec. 17.

A French court has put off until January 10 a verdict in the "trial" of the works of the Marquis de Sade, after hearing testimony that the holy bible, American detective story books and the daily newspapers were "just as shocking."

The public prosecutor has indicted a Paris publisher Jean Jacques Pauvert for "outrage to public morals" after he issued the complete works of Count Donatien Alphonse Francois Sade, otherwise known as the illustrious marquis from whose name the word "sadism" is derived.

A galaxy of outstanding literary figures came to the defence of the publisher, to deny the works were guilty of pornography.

Among the title were "Philosophy in the Boudoir," and the "120 Days of Sodom."

### Owed Something

Jean Paulhan, Director of the Nouvelle Revue Française, a literary journal, said that practically all of the writers of the 18th and 19th century owed something to Sade (who lived from 1740 to 1814).

He remarked, "To forbid Sade's works would be just like banning the daily newspapers."

When the presiding judge objected to this view and suggested that Sade's philosophy was dangerous, Paulhan agreed, "It is undeniably dangerous, I know a girl who decided to enter a convent after reading Sade."

But the editor added, "I was re-reading the bible the day before yesterday. It is a terrifying book."

Indignantly, the judge shouted, "Would you prefer to give a young girl Sade rather than the bible?"

### Caution

Paulhan replied, "I would not let her read the bible without a certain amount of caution."

Georges Bataille, curator of the Orleans Public Library, testified, "I believe it is advisable and perfectly necessary to place on sale and distribute the works of Sade, not in an indiscriminate way but for scholars. They are not pernicious. They are documents analogous to legal and medical works. I have great faith in human nature."

Maurice Garcon, member of the French Academy and one of France's outstanding criminal lawyers, delivered an impassioned defence of the publisher and his right to print Sade.

Garcon read a deposition from Jean Cocteau, another member of the French Academy and an outstanding writer, poet, painter and film maker.

### Collected Works

M. Cocteau said, "Sade is a philosopher, and in his fashion a moralist."

"To attack him would be to attack Jean-Jacques Rousseau for his 'Confessions'."

"He is sometimes boring and his style is weak, but he should not be prosecuted for that."

"The filiciest American crime thriller from puritan America is more pernicious than Sade."

The court refused to think the matter over until January 10, armed with Exhibit A, the collected works of the Marquis de Sade.—France-Press.

Melbourne, Dec. 17.

One of Australia's leading businessmen, Sir Norman Myer, died today aged 59.

He was chairman and managing director of the Myer Emporium, Australia's largest department store—China Mail News.

# Luisa Spagnoli

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of Jumpers, Sweaters etc.

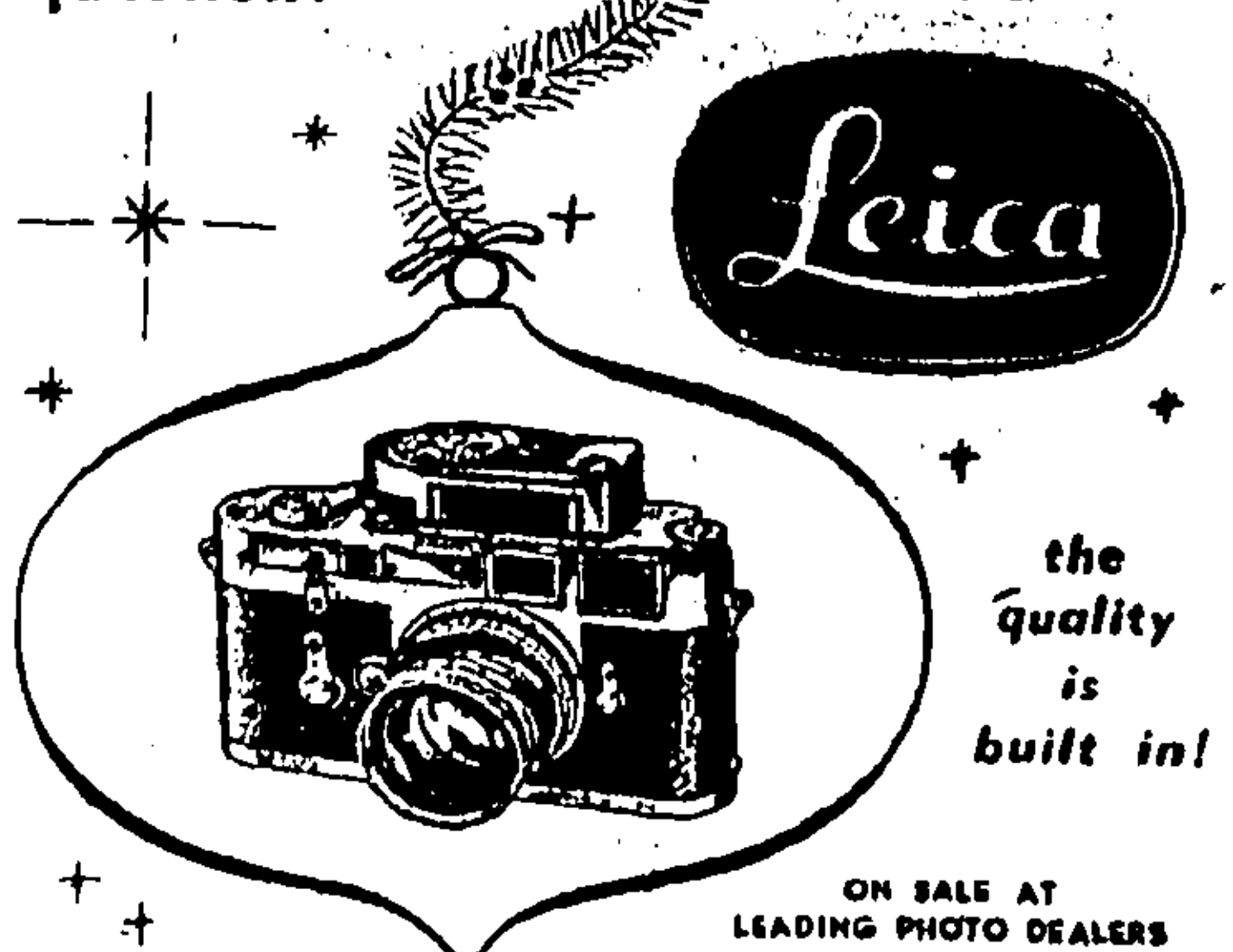


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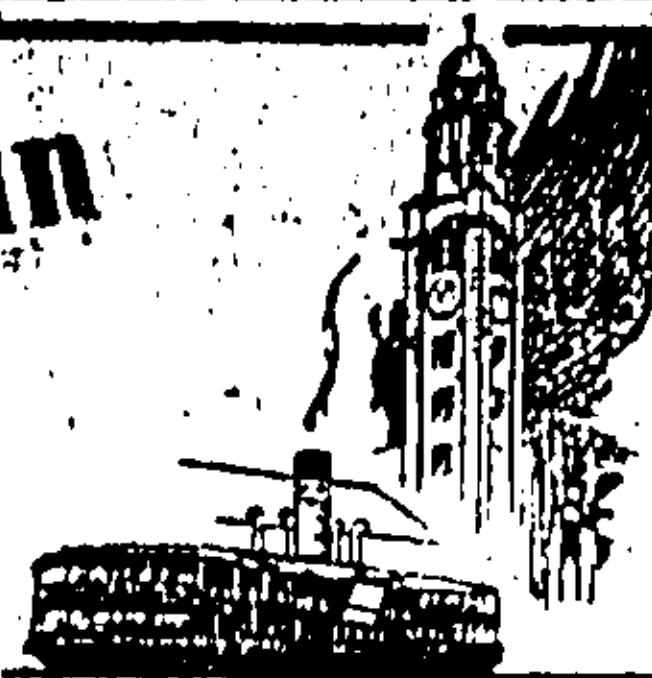
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# FURS

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"Bought them two gallons of beer for a gallon of petrol, then they said, 'Help yourself from the front of our truck.'"



# PANDIT NEHRU: ONE-MAN SHOW

unconceivable. Not even Gandhi, whom he almost idolised, ever shook his rationalist outlook. Gandhi, he once explained, "is the great peasant, with a peasant's outlook on affairs, and with a peasant's blindness to some aspects of life."

At the same time, Nehru has never forgotten that he is an Indian, and he is acutely conscious of his people's history, of their aspirations, and of their potentialities. He never for a moment thought that Indians could find salvation by becoming imitative Englishmen.

It was the belief that British rule produced only imitation

cratic politics. He never ran for public office. He confessed once to "a wholly undemocratic dislike of elections."

And he admitted: "I have become a queer mixture of East and West, out of place everywhere, at home nowhere."

He has never been able to see why it is that men who think less clearly than he does should have a voice in public affairs. Nor has he ever had any use for Gandhi's dream of a return to "a golden age" in which his countrymen could revel in the joys of the simple life.

He knew that India must have factories, efficient administration, and a new society in which much of the trappings of the Hindu religion, with its caste system, must go. It was these aims which led him to Socialism—a practical Socialism designed to get specific jobs done rather than a theoretical Socialism.

Unlike many Socialists, he has never for a moment believed Socialism was something that could be had without a price, or that that price did not involve some sacrifice of human freedom.

"I am too much of an individualist and believer in personal freedom to like over-much regimentation. Yet it seems to me that in a complex social structure individual freedom has to be limited. The lesser liberties may often need limitation in the interests of the larger freedom."

He described himself as "a repentant bourgeois" and made no bones about the fact that his Congress Party was a "bourgeois" organisation financed by middle-class money and run by middle-class brains. Nehru has never claimed for

himself the role of the "man of the people."

At times he has been refreshingly blunt. At the outset of World War II he said that no one in India could doubt that Britain's cause was right and just, and that Britain could have India's wholehearted support for the asking. But he said that, at the same time, unless India were granted her freedom he would go on fighting the British as hard as he could, despite the justice of the British war cause. He did and he spent much of the war in gaol.

At the same time, he is acutely aware of political realities. He has forced his middle-class party to introduce the necessary social reforms by leaving them in no doubt that the alternative is to be forced out of existence.

He knows that, in India, Communism must remain a very serious challenge so long as the country remains poor and, though he counts Communists in the outside world, he counts them as often as he can in India.

## Focal Point

HE is aware that he could, for instance, take Goa at the drop of a hat and be cheered by all India. But he hasn't done it for all his talk and for all the disturbances he has conjured up. And one of the reasons that he hasn't acted seems to be that he is acutely aware of the unifying force of anti-colonialism in a country never far from chaos. Goa provides a focal point for that force. If it ever goes, that point will no longer exist.

Kashmir, too, serves to rally anti-Pakistani feeling, and there is another unifying force. There

is no doubt that Nehru sometimes sees these issues for what they are—dodges and issues which undermine India's claim to moral leadership. At the same time he knows that he is badly in need of unifying forces. His assaults on the caste system have split the country badly. His social reforms have split his own party.

Better, he may think, a few dodges than a greater chaos. Some day, perhaps, he will be able to afford a tidy-up.

At the same time, he is utterly intolerant of anybody else's dodges and sins, great and small. He lives to preach.

## Status Quo

YET his preaching is usually in favour of the status quo. Truce lines are a favourite of his and so, of course, is peaceful co-existence.

He prefers everyone to stand his ground. That way, at least, lies peace.

Peace India must have. He has made her self-sufficient in food—and even produced a surplus. But there is a long way to go yet.

The trouble with his policy is that, above all else, his is a one-man show. Who could ever take over the maze of contradictions and stay in office? Who, indeed, knows where the policies are supposed to lead and what each is calculated to achieve?

Perhaps Mr Menon. But, perhaps, not even he. For, if it is true that Nehru can see no reason why those who think less clearly than he should have a say in affairs, it also seems to be true that he has never found anyone who seems to him to think as clearly.

### He courts Communists outside India,

### but gaoles them in his own country.

### President Eisenhower's guest of the mo-

### ment is a maze of contradictions. This

### portrait by Les Armour may help to clar-

### ify a personality that is little understood.

NEHRU is bad-tempered, autocratic, uncompromising, inclined to preach at others, and not particularly concerned when his actions shatter his principles.

He is, in short, just about everything his enemies call him.

But he is a good deal more than that.

He has built India into a powerful industrial nation; he has slashed through centuries of prejudice and hatred and begun to build a society founded on something near justice; he has managed to preserve the framework of parliamentary democracy in the midst of almost overwhelming chaos.

For he is, too, most of the things his friends call him.

He could hardly have been considering his history—anything but a study in contradictions. On the other hand, there are those who think that the contradictions are becoming ever more irreconcilable, and see in that fact enormous dangers.

Nehru was born 67 years ago in Allahabad, the son of a distinguished local lawyer. His father, Motilal Nehru, had no illusions. He was later to become a leader in nationalist politics and an implacable enemy of British rule; but he realised that his son, to succeed, must have a British education.

## Hard-headed

SO it was that Jawaharlal went to Harrow and then to Trinity College, Cambridge. It was at Trinity that the young Nehru acquired the hard-headed rationalist outlook on life which has dominated him ever since.

The College in those days had Russell, Moore, McTaggart, Whitehead and Broad—a list not only of the men who dominated British philosophy for a quarter of a century, but a list of the most hard-headed, bluntest, most uncompromising thinkers ever massed by any educational institution in history.

The very atmosphere was electric and Nehru's subsequent career has shown its influence. His constant, for that many thinkers, over-massed by any educational institution in history.

Englishmen which, more than anything else, turned him against the British.

When he returned home to practice law he soon found himself bound up with Indian grievances and then, gradually, in nationalist politics. He was imprisoned—and was to go back to prison nine times.

At the same time, he kept a certain reserve. He did not much like the hurly-burly of demo-

cratic politics. He never ran for public office. He confessed once to "a wholly undemocratic dislike of elections."

And he admitted: "I have become a queer mixture of East and West, out of place everywhere, at home nowhere."

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tremendously fit and well and handsome.

[Despite the reputation this, dashing Dominican has won as a Romeo, he is very much a man's man. He is, like, plays good polo, drives fast cars fast.]

Exercise, guinea Rubi, between jumps. "That's the secret." The crushed man dealt him a blow on the side of the head, and Rubi recoiled towards me.

"There must be something else too," I said. "Two marriages or so ago didn't you tell me you drank a special Japanese mushroom tea?"

Rubi paused for a moment. "Ah, yes," he said. "But I gave it up. It ceased to be effective."

"For the benefit of posterity," I said, "will you tell me exactly what 'Japanese' mushroom tea does?"

He shook his head. "No. It's too embarrassing." "Tell me in French," I said. "In French," said Rubi. "It's even more embarrassing." He abandoned inquiries into Rubi's life and watched, in petrified silence, while the crushed man, dragged Rubi across to a chair, stripped him to the waist, and began punning furiously.

"How does that feel?"

"Dreadful," said Rubi. "It only becomes pleasant when he leaves off."

"We sat for a moment in a silence broken only by the sound of Rubi's teeth grinding together as he tried to swallow the crushed man's spit."

"You've been married to five

beautiful women. [In order of appearance: Flor Trujillo, Danielle Darrieux, Doris Duke, Barbara Hutton, Odile Rodin.] How on earth have you found time to be a diplomat?"

"I don't do much now," admitted Rubi. "I'm only Minister-Consulate for Dominica. Before that I was Chargé d'Affaires—and Ambassador."

"Did you enjoy being Ambassador?"

Rubi shook his head. "No. Too many dinners and parties. Being called Your Excellency doesn't make up for a ruined stomach."

He put on his shirt and we began to walk downstairs, closely followed by the crushed one.

I said: "You've been married to Odile Rodin for a month. Nobody ever sees either of you. Why are you handling her as though she were stolen property?"

He flashed a row of handsome teeth.

"Wouldn't you," he said, "if you were married to Odile? I pick her up at the theatre each night and bring her straight home. With such a beautiful wife that is the smart thing to do."

"What a beautiful wife that is the smart thing to do."

He showed me out into the courtyard. The air was crisp and cold. He said: "I am bringing Odile to London to meet my friends. Why not have tea with us at Claidge's?"

"You bring the mushrooms," I said, "and I'll be there."

He had previously been snubbed by both Ministers Erhard and Schiffer, Funk's postwar equivalents had merely passed him on to HICOG, the U.S. Administration in Bonn.

Godsberg, and here he had been given a polite brush-off. Their attitude changed when they found that he, an amateur, had nosed out as much as the Kriminal Polizei and the FBI between them.

What did this amount to? Briefly this: that everyone involved with the treasure had decamped at the time of its disappearance. The gold itself was still missing, but the four Germans who had handled it had been traced to the Argentine, where they were reported to be living in affluence, immune from extradition.

And what of their American partner in crime? In the police files of two countries, and in Mr. Moss's personal accounts of the case, there's a blank space opposite this question: "For the benefit of anyone who cares to try his hand at filling it, here's a description of the fugitive: Short, erect, in his middle-forties, with blond hair, steady grey eyes, and the air of a pocket Napoleon."

It was there, you know, that

# MYSTERY OF HITLER'S HOARD

By XAN FIELDING

TOWARDS the end of 1952 Walter Funk, who was still serving a life sentence for war crimes in Spandau gaol, casually inquired what had become of the Reichsbank treasure.

He knew it had been buried somewhere in the Bavarian Alps a few days before Germany's collapse—for, as Hitler's Reich-minister for Economics, he had himself given the order for its interment. He knew, too, that it had been unearthed by the Allies a month or so later—everyone knew that.

But what had happened to it since? With typical Teutonic punctilio, Funk still felt himself responsible for what his Fuehrer entrusted him with; and, besides, he had never been given a receipt for it.

Well, what had happened to the Reichsbank treasure? No one knew. And no one knows for certain to this day. But there is one man who has a pretty shrewd suspicion—Mr W. Stanley Moss.

## INTRIGUING

The unanswered question intrigued Mr Moss as much as it had worried Herr Funk. How on earth could such enormous wealth disappear into thin air? It could not, he felt, but he was not a mathematician. It consisted of 730 12-kilo bars of gold, weighing in all just over nine German tons (and valued at over \$10,000,000) not to mention 25 boxes of precious stones and metals, and six large stacks of banknotes. Yet not a ounce of gold, not a single stone, not a solitary bank-note reached the proper authorities.

Where had it all gone, then? That was what Mr Moss was determined to find out.

He was well equipped for the task. As a wartime secret agent, he had seen the skull-duggery that often went on in occupied and newly liberated countries, and so knew what to expect.

## NEXT DOOR

Moreover, at the time of the outcry he happened to be staying at Garmisch-Partenkirchen, right next door to a villa where some of the treasure had actually been concealed.

He was there on the spot at the very start and could launch his investigation straightaway.

But as soon as he began questioning the local inhabitants, they shut up like clams. The mere mention of the gold caused one man to feign a heart-attack, and a woman he called on at most fainted when he told her the purpose of his visit. Hero was his first clue—guilty conscience. He was obviously, on the right trail.

At last he ran to ground a witness who was willing to talk, and the inquiries continued what he was already beginning to suspect; that at least one American was as deeply implicated in the gold racket as the Germans themselves.

## HIS DOSSIER

This revelation considerably broadened the field of inquiry, and subsequent pumping of further sources yielded still more information—until, within a few months, Mr Moss had compiled a complete dossier of the case. It was now time to confront the German and American authorities with his findings.

He had previously been snubbed by both Ministers Erhard and Schiffer, Funk's postwar equivalents had merely passed him on to HICOG, the U.S. Administration in Bonn. Godsberg, and here he had been given a polite brush-off. Their attitude changed when they found that he, an amateur, had nosed out as much as the Kriminal Polizei and the FBI between them.

## DECAMPED

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It was there, you know, that



## YOUR BIRTHDAY ... BY STELLA

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18

BORN today, you have an extremely magnetic personality and a positive attitude toward things. You keep your own counsel in important matters and are one of those who can be depended upon to keep a secret. This applies to both men and women. Just and fair in all your dealings with others, you will also gain their respect.

You have the gift of being able to speak well in public and could become a good minister, defence attorney or politician. You have the charm that makes it possible for

you to present dull facts in a fashion which makes them interesting to a general audience. Your ambitions are high and you aim to achieve your objectives. Yet you are so unassuming on the surface that few realize the depth and strength of your perseverance.

An intellectual by nature, you are not interested too much in those who have permitted their minds to grow sluggish. Although you make hundreds of casual acquaintances, your circle of close intimates will be a small and select group. You are affectionate and demonstrative with those you love and your home life should be a happy and contented one.

Among those born on this date are: Edward MacLellan, composer; Lyman Abbott, a churchman; Theodore Tilton, a psychologist; Parkes Cadman, churchman; Alfred B. Street, author; George D. Prentice, editor; Mary Nolan and Lynn Bari, actresses.

To find what the stars have in store for you tomorrow, select your birthday star and read the corresponding paragraph. Let your birthday star be your daily guide.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 19

**AQUARIUS** (Nov. 21-Dec. 20)—This is an active day for you in the business world. You may anticipate a promotion in your job soon. You will be ready to do your share.

**CAPRICORN** (Dec. 21-Jan. 20)—Goodwill can come from your home and neighbourhood activities this evening. Be ready to do your share.

**AQUARIUS** (Jan. 21-Feb. 19)—It is likely that home and domestic affairs will be the highlight of this time. Entertaining friends for dinner.

**PISCES** (Feb. 20-Mar. 20)—A fine day for you to finish that Christmas shopping. Not too good an idea to wait until the last possible minute!

**ARIES** (Mar. 21-Apr. 20)—Goodwill can come from your home and neighbourhood activities this evening. Be ready to do your share.

**TAURUS** (Apr. 21-May 21)—There's romance in the air if you are ready for it. Continue business and pleasure for excellent results.

**GEMINI** (May 22-June 21)—This is a day when it would be wise to heed your intuitions when it comes to solving a family problem.

**CANCER** (June 22-July 21)—A fine day with all aspects in your favour. Take care of personal affairs with speed and efficiency.

**LEO** (July 22-Aug. 21)—Make your holiday plans well in advance and work out the details successfully. Especially true if you are going visiting.

**VIRGO** (Aug. 22-Sept. 21)—An active day in the business world. Take time to attend to matters and settle them to your personal advantage.

**LIBRA** (Sept. 22-Oct. 21)—If you are travelling, get an early start. If shopping, do it! There will be crowds wherever you go.

**SCORPIO** (Oct. 22-Nov. 21)—It may be a day of great entertainment. Make it a pleasant evening affair at your own home.

NORTH (D) 25

N 100

K 762

A 17

K 7

WEST EAST

Q 73

A 1024

K 103

Q 1042

A 3

SOUTH

AK 1005

J 3

J 10852

North-South vul.

North East South West

1. Pass 1. Pass

1. N.T. Pass 1. Pass

3. Pass 3. Pass

Pass Pass 4. Pass

Opening lead—4-9

taken a fessie in trumps, allowing West to make the queen of spades and a club ruff in addition.

East took the ace of clubs and led a third club for West to ruff with the queen. West now led a low heart, putting South to the guess.

South had to guess whether West had led from the ace or from the queen of hearts. South finally decided that West would lead light if his hearts were headed by the queen or the theory that South would eventually have to tackle the suit for himself. The only hope was that West held the ace of hearts and declared therefore made his contract by putting up the king of hearts from the dummy.

**♥CARD SENSE♥**

Q—The bidding has been.

North East South West

1. N.T. Pass ?

You, South, hold:

AKJ97432 ♥852 ♦Q4 ♠2

What do you do?

A—Bid four spades. You don't know what you can make, but it pays to bid these hands aggressively.

**TODAY'S QUESTION**

The bidding is the same as in the question just answered. You, South, hold:

AKJ974 ♥AJ863 ♦64 ♠2

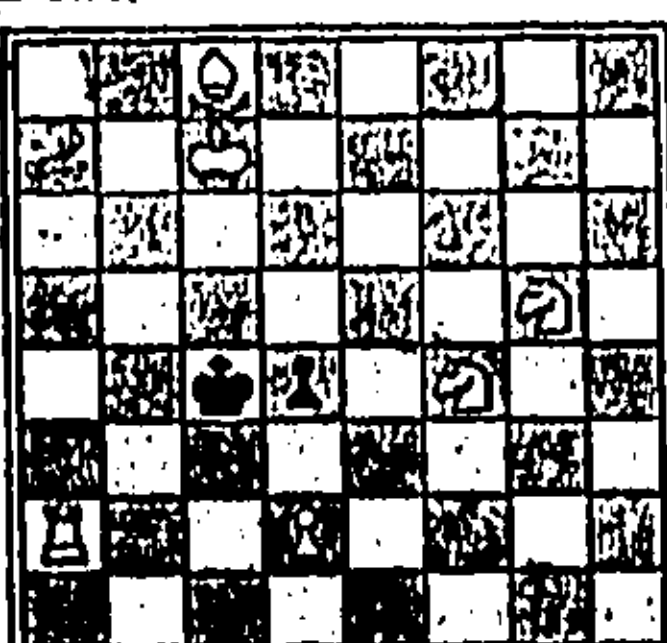
What do you do?

Answer Tomorrow

## CHESS

by LEONARD BARDEN

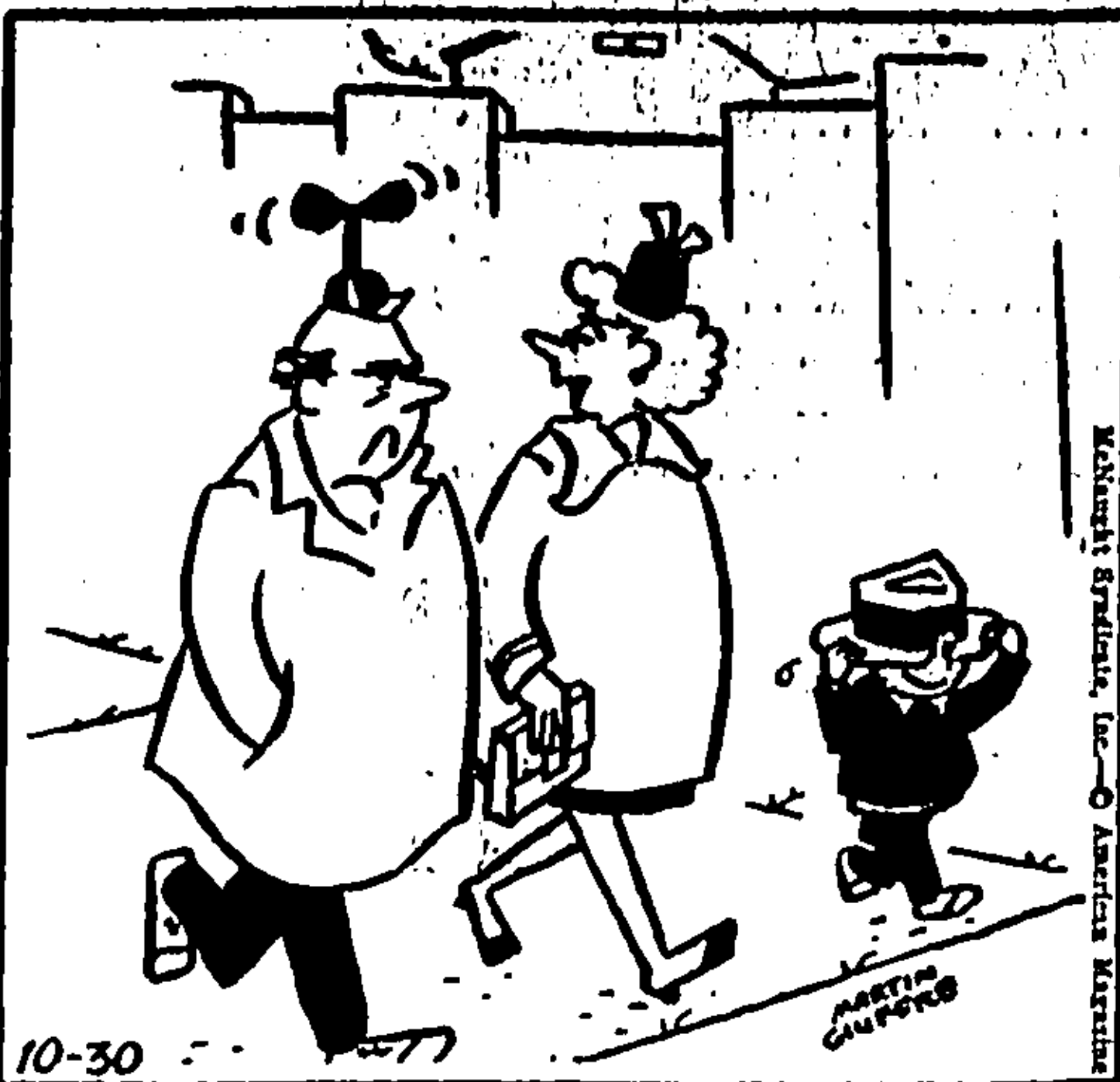
A new problem by Colin Waring (aged 14). White mates in two.



Solution to yesterday's problem:

1. Q-Q5 (threat 2. Q-Q6 and 3. Q-Q7); 2. Q-Q6, P-Q4; 3. K-K3, P-Q4, P-Q4.

## This Funny World



"Oh, stop pouting! At least he's quiet now"

## BY THE WAY by Beachcomber

**MR JUSTICE COCKLE-** CARROT is at present engaged in a peculiar case. A claim by an aquarium attendant named Geoffrey Mansenwidg for damages for libel and defamation of character is being heard.

It appears that the plaintiff was in the habit of wearing a large wig over his own hair, in order to give the impression that he was bald. This wig he referred to as a false wig, and he said it was quite unnecessary as he had a fine, thick head of hair. Asked why he wore it, if it was unnecessary, he said it was the only way to make people think he was bald. Asked why he wished to be thought bald, he said that promotion in the aquarium world was slow, and he wished to be thought older than he was.

**Brisk exchanges**

Cocklecarrot: What on earth is a false wig? You might as well talk of a dummy glass eye? Mr Honeyweather Gooseboole, for the defence, pointed out that the wig was an ordinary one, and that his client meant to imply that it was the act of wearing it that was false. It was being employed for false purposes. Cocklecarrot replied: "I wear a wig for, in a sense, false purposes; that is, to impress the public with the majesty of the Law."

Mr Tinkerbury Snapsdriver (for the prosecution): "Mild, y'ladship would surely not suggest that the plaintiff wore his wig to impress the public with the majesty of the aquarium."

The court then rose and about time to go.

**"The cream of the cabmen"**

HERE are more extracts from the latest reviews:—Proves that undomestic realism need not be dull. Even the initials are intriguing. (Gregory Peck.)

A sincere attempt to tell the blunt truth about these cabmen's names. (Mr Mensies.)

Deals a death-blow to the old idea that we have lost interest in the names and even in the initials of our cabmen. (Harrington Thomas.)

I never realised before how painfully dull a list of very ordinary names could be. (Fred Smith.)

I explained to her that I had rather cunningly started preparing dinner the night before.

General Tin leaned on his musket as he told the story.

Those poor Bunglers, they never did anything right.

"Once they decided that Sunday was the best day in the week because no one had to work and everyone could rest. So they made every day in the week Sunday and nobody worked and no one had anything to eat."

Knarf and Hanid thought the Bunglers must be very strange people.

"But just the same," said Hanid, "I'd like to visit them. Does it take long to get to Bunglesland, General Tin?"

"It's nearer than you think," said General Tin.

But he wouldn't say any more. He just winked one eye and then the other, put his musket over his shoulder and stood very still.

"And sure enough," said General Tin, "that's just how it was. They had got rid of one hill only to find they had made themselves another."

**Rupert and the Old Chimney—9**

The Gollivog gets very restless. "Come," he says, "let's see the ruins of the old chimney. I don't know if you've noticed, but the chimney is very old and it's a pity it's not there any more. It's a shame, isn't it?"

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## WOMANSENSE

## A GOOD COOK USES SCIENCE

—and if he's a bachelor he'll use his friends as well

By MARIUS POPE

ONE of the best things about not being married is that one's diet need never get into a monotonous rut. It is a poor sort of bachelor indeed who, at short notice, cannot call on the varied talents of a half-dozen or more would-be cooks to try their hands at his supper.

But every now and then even the laziest bachelor will want to put his own hand to the cooker—because his guests that evening will be someone he does not yet know well enough to give the chores to.

## INVITATION

What sort of cooking does a bachelor turn out on such occasions? That is a question that intrigues Helen Burke, leading columnist on cookery. So I invited her along to watch a typical dinner in preparation, asking her to comment freely on my recipes and methods.

The first thing that surprised Helen was my kitchen. "I thought I was going to watch a one-ring demonstration," she said, rather taken aback by my chromium-plated cooker and the pots already sizzling on the hob.

"On the contrary," I said, "no hard-working bachelor can afford to be without all the latest scientific gadgets these days."

I threw open the oven. "Look," I said, pulling out a covered saucepan (it should have been a casserole, but that, in my flat, is always used as a drinking bowl for Sasha, the cat) "here is the chicken, almost done."

I explained to her that I had rather cunningly started preparing dinner the night before.

## CRITICAL STAGE

I turned my attention to the rice. "This you must see," I said. "It's my specialty dish, and it takes half an hour to make."

I started by pouring about a pound of rice, dry, into a little fat in a saucepan. I filled the electric kettle and switched it on. Then I stirred the rice vigorously over a hot flame to prevent burning.

The telephone rang. "Can't answer now," I said. "Once you start this thing, you can't let go."

Soon the telephone stopped ringing. By that time the kettle had started boiling, and the rice was just on the point of browning. This was the crucial moment.

"Watch carefully," I told Helen. I added the boiling water to the rice. Just covering it. "That's the secret," I said. "You just cover the rice. Then the water is rapidly absorbed, and you just cover it again. You do this eight or nine or more times, watching like a hawk or else the rice will burn. By that time it ought to be almost ready."

## AN AUDIENCE

"What about salt?" asked Helen.

"I nearly forgot," I replied, and threw some in.

The next stage was to heat up some white wine. By this time the kitchen was filled with



Helen raised her eyebrows. But the other onlookers seemed impressed and that, after all, was the main purpose of this touch of bravura.

The rice went into a greased dish in the oven, covered over with two or three teaspoonsful of fat and sprinkled with cinnamon.

That concluded the actual cooking, except for adding a fairly liberal helping of vermouth to help the chicken along.

By this time the chef was exhausted. But the food, apart from being excellent, seemed to possess extraordinary recuperative powers. After I had eaten two or three helpings of consommé, chicken, rice and peas (frozen) I was ready to start cooking again.

## HELEN TAKES OVER

"What about a sweet?" I asked Helen. "I have some Grande Marnier brought 40 me from France. We haven't used that yet."

The dinner seemed to have infected Helen too. She caught my enthusiasm at once.

"A soufflé," she cried, leading the way back to the kitchen. "Just the thing."

And with three eggs, a little milk, sugar and butter, and a fair helping of Grande Marnier, she produced what is undoubtedly the best soufflé I have ever eaten.

## VERDICT by Helen Burke

Marius Pope cooks by ear. He does not mind breaking the rules (if he knows them). How right he is! He has a natural talent for cooking. He cares what no chef, however adventurous, would dare. Fancy adding to Risto or Piffat a really generous quantity of dry white wine—and then plenty of whisky! It accompanied a real by-the-car casserole of chicken, in which there was vermouth! Into the thrashed consommé, extended with giblet stock to serve five of us, went sherry!

Incidentally, there were three women including myself, in the kitchen, putting this and that into the 'chore' and washing up as we went along. In fact, Marius conducted himself as do many other men in the kitchen. He did, however, make his rice dish without any assistance, except for finding the rice and the fat, never leaving it for a moment, stirring furiously and all the time, looking like a magician which, somehow, I think he is.

## BOYS' AND GIRLS' MAGAZINE

## No Place For A Hill

—The Bunglers Make Their Biggest Mistake—

By MAX TRELL

"NOW, one of the strangest places I ever visited," said General Tin, the Tin Soldier, to Knarf and Hanid, the shadow children, with the Bunglers about names, "was Bunglesland."

"Is that where the Bunglers live?" asked Hanid.

General Tin winked first one eye and then the other. "Exactly so," he said.

Knarf and Hanid begged General Tin to tell them about the Bunglers who lived in Bunglesland.

"Now as you can guess," said General Tin as he took his musket down from his shoulder and leaned on it, "the Bunglers got their name because they were always bungling things. That means they were always doing things wrong."

"What things did they do wrong?" asked Knarf.

General Tin answered: "Oh, things like putting the left shoe on the right foot or walking out through a door without opening it. Or drinking tea with a fork."

Knarf said he now understood what bungling meant.

"One of the biggest bungles the Bunglers ever made," General Tin said, "was when they decided to remove a hill that was standing right in the middle of their village."

"How did that hill get there?" asked Hanid.

**Nobody Know**

"Nobody seemed to know," said General Tin, "but there it was. The Bunglers decided it was no place for a hill to be, so they made up their minds to get rid of it."

"How could they do that, General Tin?" Knarf wanted to know.

"The Bunglers didn't know themselves," said General Tin. "They just decided to get rid of a hill. You have to be able to put it some place. So the Bunglers thought and thought. Finally, the brightest Bungler among them said he knew just what to do."

The Gollivog gets very restless. "Come," he says, "let's see the ruins of the old chimney. I don't know if you've noticed, but the chimney is very old and it's a pity it's not there any more. It's a shame, isn't it?"

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**PRACTICAL GIFTS**

By **GLOBE TROTTER GOLDEN ARROW REVELATION VICTOR PIONEER**

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**Peter Waterman Retains British Welter Title**

Birmingham, Dec. 17.—Peter Waterman of London retained his British Welterweight Championship at the Birmingham Sports Club here tonight when challenger Frank Johnson of Manchester retired at the end of the 10th of the scheduled 15 rounds bout, due to a badly damaged eye.

Waterman weighed 145 and three-quarter pounds, Johnson 146 pounds two ounces.—United Press.

pigeon. I would not agree to anyone being pilloried for being forced to deal under the hammer in present-day football.

The League chiefs are intelligent men. They must know that so many people are involved in illicit football deals that it would be difficult to get anyone to talk "for the record."

If they are in earnest about having a clean-up, they will get all the evidence they want if they guarantee an amnesty for all who have "slimed."

**CLEAN-UP**

'Most vital step in any clean-up campaign, would be to remove causes of temptation.

**TRANSFER FEES SHOULD BE PEGGED AT, say, £2,000**

the player transferred also receive 10 per cent. of the maximum.

Football lines up with industries in fixing a minimum wage. It is the only industry, however, which fixes maximum.

**THE MAXIMUM MUST GO.** Skilled footballers must be allowed to negotiate their own terms.

Another cause of Social unrest is—**BENEFITS.** These should be compulsory and of a player's contract.

If clubs cannot afford to benefit them they should get out of the League.

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**& Barry Appleby**

**GOLDEN CHURN**

**ANY CHURCH**

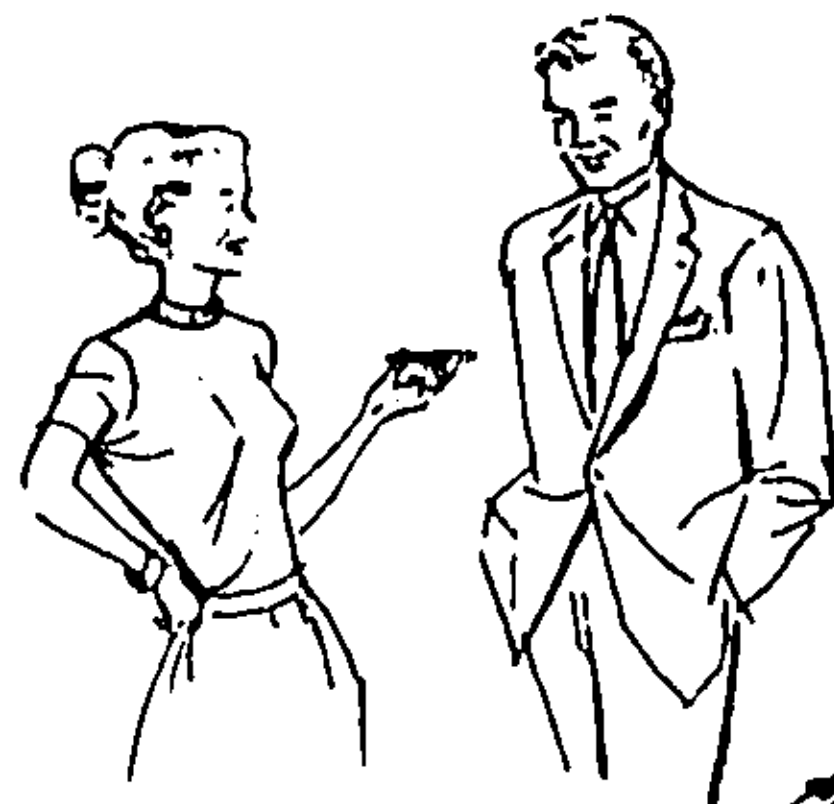
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BARAGLIA—To Sally and Maria on  
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Lucia, 3,600g, 50cm, 34cm.

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Hongkong, 16th Dec., 1956.



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**Ray's  
TONIC**

Students of the Zurich  
Polytechnic School cancelled  
their annual dance and spent a  
whole day working as manual  
labourers on building sites,  
giving their earnings for the  
benefit of Hungarian students.

These companies in Bern,  
Basle and other towns devoted  
one whole day's takings to Red  
Cross relief—and they never  
remembered having had so  
many passengers.

Students in Geneva organised  
a "kilo for Hungary" cam-  
paign, collecting everyone willing  
to contribute to hang a white  
sheet from their windows. The  
city looked suddenly like  
Naples, with all the washing  
hanging out of the windows. The  
students collected 50 tons of  
sheet in a few hours.

# Relief For Hungarians

## SWISS CONTRIBUTE GENEROUSLY TO OWN FUND

By JOHN MYERS

Berne, Dec. 17.

The Swiss are contributing help for the people of Hungary in a flood of generosity which shows no sign of abating.

Counting the population of Switzerland as 5,000,000 the national Red Cross Society had received by the beginning of December the equivalent of more than two francs (about three shillings and sixpence or about 50 United States cents) for every man, woman and child in the country. This present colossal sum in other countries, resulted in the following amounts of Swiss aid for Hungarians by December 1:

**OTHERS TOO**  
About 5,000,000 Swiss francs (about £415,000 sterling) in cash;  
About 4,500,000 francs worth of parcels of clothing and medical supplies; and  
About 600,000 francs worth of foodstuffs.

The Swiss Red Cross is the largest but by no means the only national collecting centre. Millions of francs have passed through other organisations, though there was no means of assessing even approximately.

More than 10,000 Swiss came forward as blood donors in answer to a Red Cross appeal. Hundreds of people are working voluntarily in Red Cross packing centres and in Austria.

After the Swiss Federal Government had offered asylum to 4,000 Hungarian refugees, all of whom have now arrived—the Red Cross was inundated with requests to give them accommodation, education, work and welfare facilities. The first 800 Hungarian breadwinners started work in Swiss factories and other enterprises on December 3. The first refugee students resumed their work in Swiss Universities and schools.

When the Government offered temporary asylum to 6,000 more Hungarian refugees, emergency measures became necessary to cope with the influx, as the Swiss Red Cross could not manage unaided.

**ARMY BARRACKS**  
The Government has mobilised nearly 1,000 men of the citizen-army for "active service" to help with the transport, accommodation and care of the new arrivals. The call-up affected many doctors and nurses, and measures have been taken to ensure relief mobilisation throughout 1957 if necessary.

Army barracks are being used to house the refugees. One complete military hospital has been opened and staffed in the "national redoubt", Switzerland's Alpine bastion in the Bernese Oberland. An army Red Cross train, with full personnel, is bringing sick and wounded refugees from Vienna.

Three special trains provided by the Swiss Federal Railways are bringing the bulk of the refugees from Austria in a regular shuttle service. In addition, the Railway administration has gravely depleted its mechanical baggage handling equipment, sending many units and their crews to handle relief supplies in Austria.

A fleet of 25 of Switzerland's famous yellow Postal buses, so well known to all tourists in the Alps, is working in Austria for the transport of refugees from the Hungarian frontier to camps in the interior. All available Swiss Red Cross lorries, and some belonging to private firms, have taken the road to Austria. Swissair, the national air line, flew the first relief supplies into Budapest, before the Soviet counter-offensive.

Money has been, and is still being, raised in many original ways. Here are a few examples:

**TAXI FARES**  
Students of the Zurich Polytechnic School cancelled their annual dance and spent a whole day working as manual labourers on building sites, giving their earnings for the benefit of Hungarian students.

These companies in Bern, Basle and other towns devoted one whole day's takings to Red Cross relief—and they never remembered having had so many passengers.

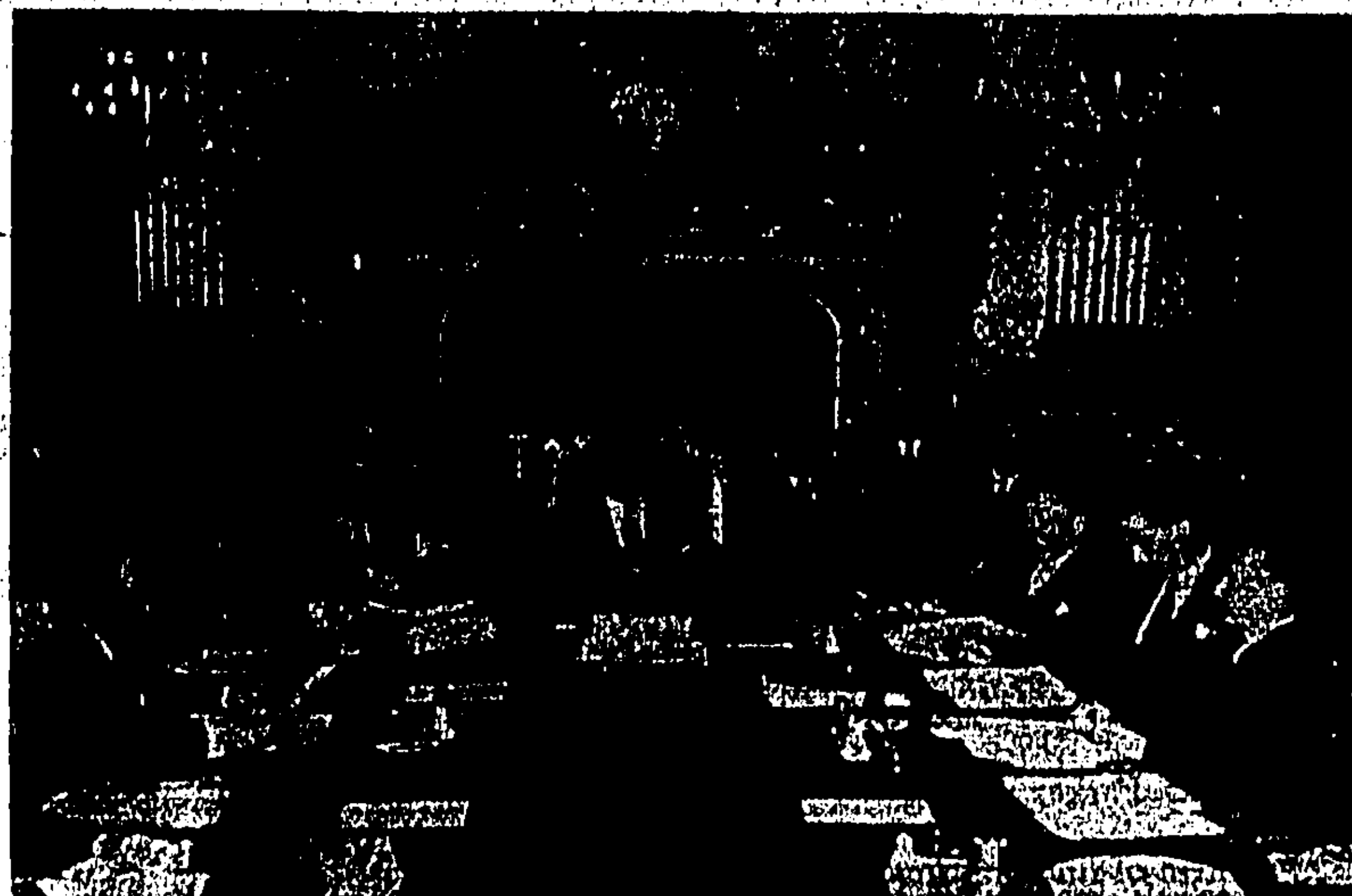
The children of every school in Switzerland were invited to bring one slab of chocolate and one candle each for a special Christmas collection for Hungarian school children.

Hundreds of thousands of Swiss have taken part in pro-Hungarian anti-Russian demonstrations, some of them violent. Virtually every single country and association in the country and Switzerland is remarkably prolific in their help to meet the needs of the Federal Government was bombarded with demands to break off all but diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union.

The whole country came to a complete and impressive standstill for three minutes on November 20, when the tolling of the bells of every church in the country ushered in the period of silence. Rarely, if ever, have the people of Switzerland felt so united in a common cause.

**VALUABLE ROLE**  
It is not generally known outside this country that the International Committee of the Red Cross, which is playing such a valuable role in Hungary and in the Middle East is an all-Swiss organisation. The word "international" applies to its activities and not to its composition.

In addition, Switzerland is the home of many international organisations, including the European Office of the United Nations, which are playing an unexpected but vital part as co-ordinators of aid for Hungary from all over the world.—China Mail Special.



A wire picture of the meeting in Paris of the Council of Western Europe. Among those pictured are British Foreign Secretary Lloyd, second from right, and West German Foreign Minister von Brentano, third from left. In the chair is Dutch Foreign Minister Luns. — Express Photo.

## Antarctic Hazard

### PENGUINS INVADE LANDING AREA

Washington, Dec. 17. The Navy announced yesterday it will shift the site of its International Geophysical Year station in the Antarctic partly because a teeming colony of penguins makes plane landing hazardous.

The Base for US and New Zealand scientists will be set up at Cape Hallett rather than at Cape Adare.

The Navy said Adm. George K. Dufek, commander of the navy task force there, reported that Cape Hallett is also more accessible by ship and possesses a larger area for conversion into a landing strip for ski planes.

Dufek asked for a reconnaissance flight of the area. His task group is supporting the expedition headed by Adm. Richard E. Byrd.

It was announced in Wellington the New Zealand Antarctic expedition ship Endeavour sailed from Lyttelton late last night for Dunedin and Bluff, her last port of call before the voyage south.

At Bluff Sir Edmund Hillary, leader of the expedition, will join the Endeavour. He was originally to have flown south in an aircraft of the United States Operation Deep Freeze.—United Press and China Mail Special.

## EPU Meeting On Oil Position

Paris, Dec. 17. Preliminary exchange of views on the financial aspects of Europe's oil crisis took place today at the monthly meeting of the managing board of the European Payments Union.

Sources close to the Union report that a more detailed review of the impact on the balance of payments of member countries will probably be made at the Board's January meeting.

A meeting also took place today of the oil committee of the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation together with the experts of the organisation's emergency petroleum group.

These talks which take place every ten days will continue tomorrow. They form part of the administrative machinery set up in London and Paris to handle Western Hemisphere oil deliveries to Europe.—China Mail Special.

## NORWEGIANS HAVE EVACUATION PLAN FOR OSLO

Oslo, Dec. 17.

Over half the population of Oslo would be compulsorily evacuated within four days in the event of war or an emergency, under plans which the Norwegian Government has now completed down to the last detail.

These plans have not been hastily improvised in view of the present critical international situation. They have been under preparation for a long time, although, during the past few months, they have been considerably extended and worked out.

The groups to be evacuated, from the entire built-up area of the city and from the less rural of the suburbs, include: 95,000 children under 18 years of age, about 58,000 mothers accompanying these children, 45,000 men and women over 65 years of age, 7,500 cripples and invalids, about 4,000 expectant mothers, and 1,500 teachers for the children.

### BUS AND RAIL

The evacuation, by bus and rail, is planned in four stages, strictly in alphabetical order. Those with surnames beginning with A to F will go on the first day, G to K on the second day, L to Q on the third day, and R to Z on the last day. Assembly points will mostly be at the nearest elementary school. But the arrangements are sufficiently elastic to allow, for example, friends or relatives from different districts to travel together by meeting at one or other assembly point.

Warning of a planned evacuation will be sent out by the Norwegian State Broadcasting Corporation and notices will also appear in the newspapers and will be posted up at the entrances to all blocks of flats and dwellings in the town.

During the recent international crisis, many Oslo citizens enquired what plans had been made for evacuation and civil defence. They wanted to know how any mass evacuation was going to be organised, what they would have to do, how much baggage they could take with them, where they would get food, and how they would be

able to communicate with their relations. Before long now, every citizen will receive a booklet from the Civil Defence Authorities giving the answers to all these questions.

The booklet, now being printed, will explain the evacuation system. It will tell those concerned that as soon as they receive notice, either over the radio or by posters or press advertisements, they will have to report to one of the 53 assembly points. There, they will hand in their baggage and be registered. This register will enable the Civil Defence to answer all enquiries from relatives as to where their wives, children or elderly aunts are quartered.

Every evacuee will be given an identity number and a badge, and food will be available at the assembly points if a long wait is expected. From the assembly points, the evacuees will be taken by bus to the railway stations, or in some cases they will travel by bus all the way. Evacuees from nursing homes, nurseries and old age homes will not have to go to assembly points. Buses will fetch them and take them direct to specially requisitioned hotels and boarding houses in the country.

### BAGGAGE

The baggage allowed each person will not exceed 44 lbs in weight. It is recommended that as far as possible this should include a sleeping-bag, or sheet and blankets, a change of clothes and enough food to last two days.

No one will be told in advance where they are going. As far as is known at present, the evacuees will be taken to rural areas in the neighbouring counties. But evacuee receiving centres have not been named, partly in order to avoid confusion and argument, and partly because certain districts must be ruled out because of military dispositions which are at present secret.

A staff of about 4,000 assistants is now being trained for the job of running the great four-day evacuation. They will have to man the assembly points, direct the crowds, the public and ensure that the plans work smoothly. It will be no easy task, and road and rail communications will be strained to the utmost.

The evacuation will be compulsory for the groups mentioned, but people who have important jobs may apply for dispensation in advance. Others who have somewhere to go in the country may apply to go to their own accommodation before the official evacuation is announced. But once the official plans are set in motion people will have no choice. They will have to go where they are taken.

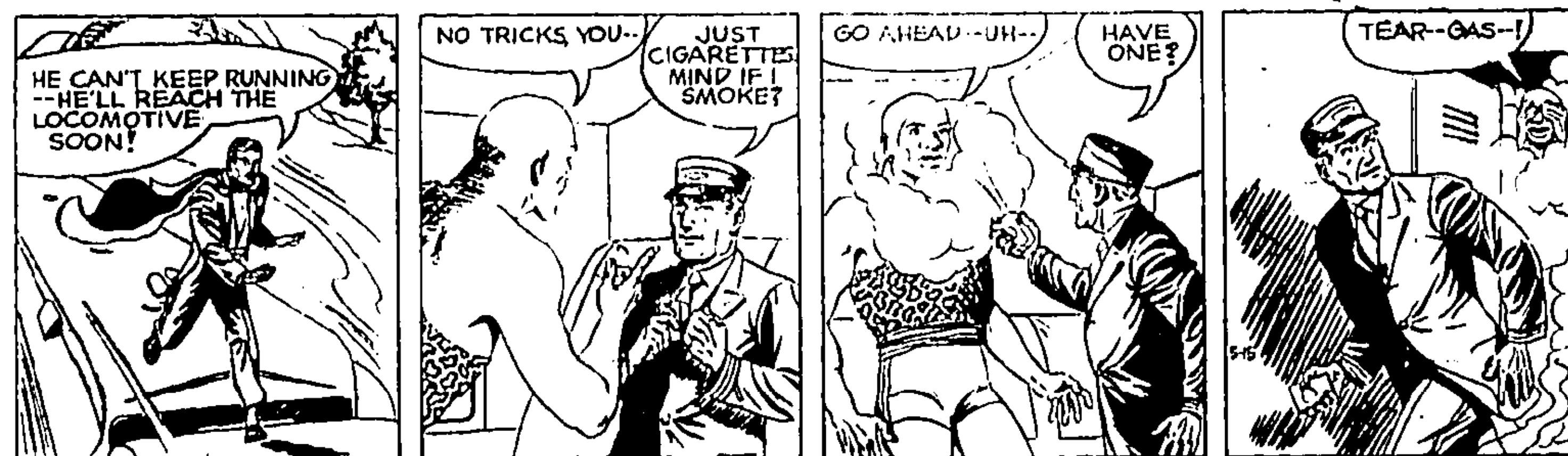
### REASSURED

The Civil Defence officials have also stressed that the evacuation may be carried out before any state of war exists, if the situation is considered by the Government to be sufficiently grave or the threat of war sufficiently great.

Everyone here is hoping that these plans will never have to be put into practice. But they were reassured to learn that the Government does not intend to be caught napping if an emergency should arise.—China Mail Special.

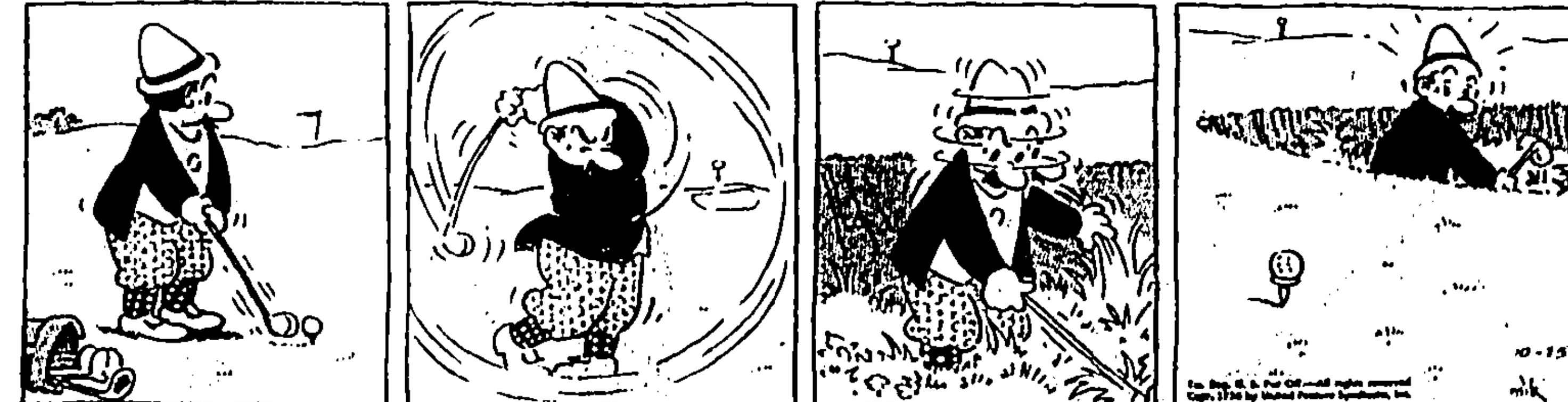
## MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN

By Lee Falk and Phil Davis



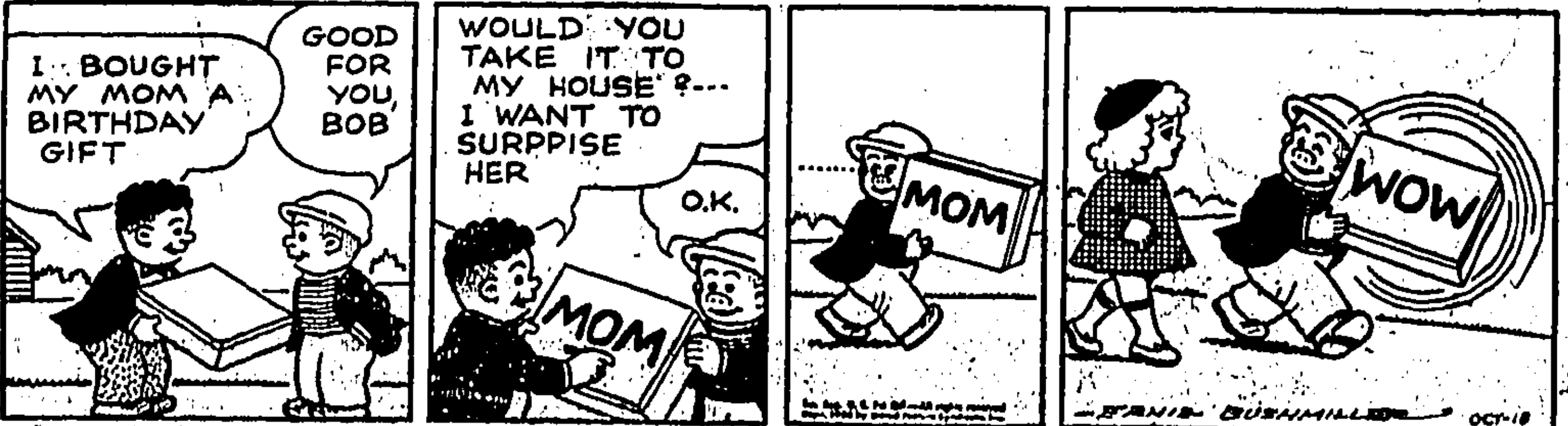
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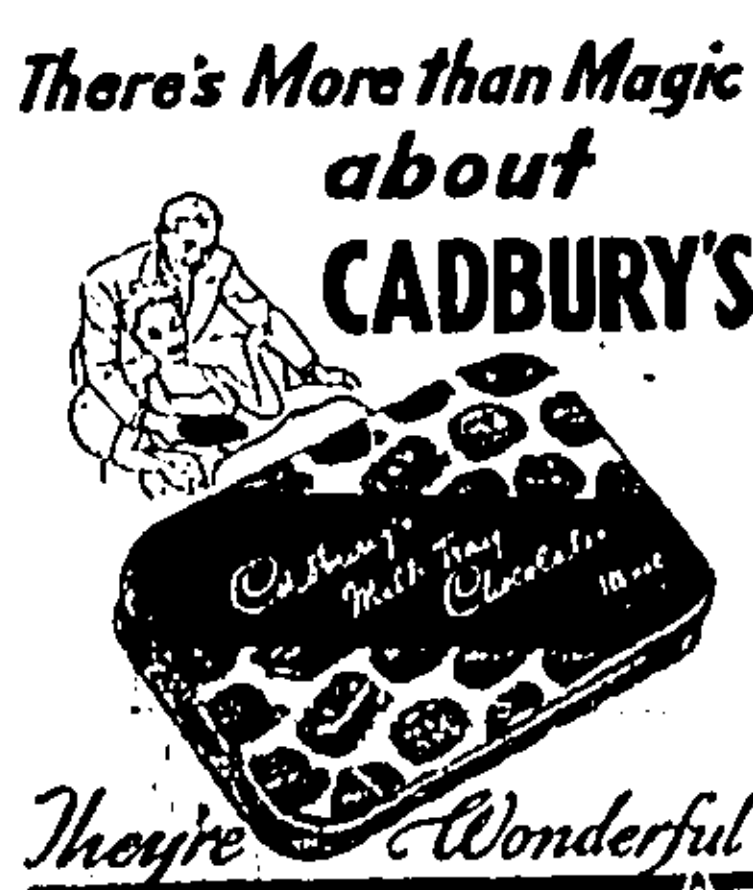
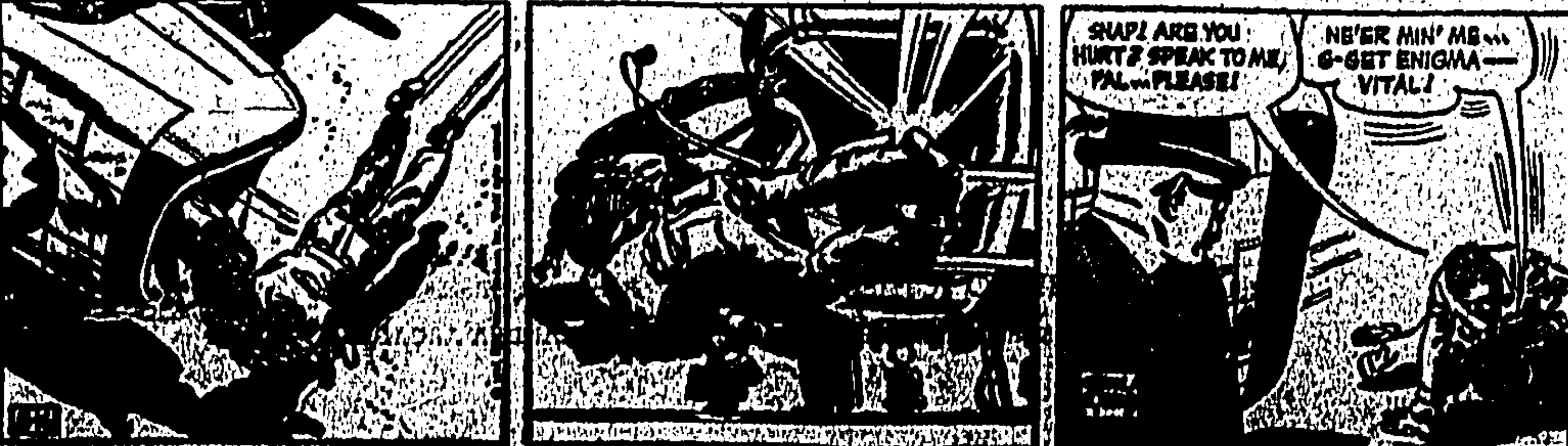
## NANCY

By Ernie Bushmiller



## JOHNNY HAZARD

By Frank Robbins



## Sino-Burmese Border Discussions

Peking, Dec. 17.

The Burmese Prime Minister U Ba Swe and the Chinese Premier Chou En-lai ended their informal talks at Manggha, Yunnan, today on problems concerning the border between their two countries.

Both Premiers who arrived here late Saturday night by train from Lashio after a 180-mile drive along wartime Burma-China road have been holding discussions on ways to improve the relations between tribesmen living either side of the border.

Each was accompanied by high level official delegation as well as by about 200 Kachin and Shan tribesmen.

U Ba Swe and Mr Chou introduced the tribal leaders of their peoples to each other. It was authoritatively learnt that the Burmese and Chinese leaders have agreed to promote closer intercourse between the villages along the frontier.



## TRADE and COMMERCE SECTION

PETROLEUM SHARES  
INCREASE ON  
NEW BARREL PRICE

New York, Dec. 17.  
Specialty steel issues spurred sharply in an irregular, moderately active stock market.

Overall  
Farm  
Production

Washington, Dec. 17.  
The nation's farmers set a new overall production record for crops and livestock this year despite adverse weather and the smallest harvested acreage in 20 years, it was announced today.

In its final crop report of the year, the Agriculture Department said its overall farm production index for 1956 hit 114 per cent of the base period 1927-29, a rise of one percentage point over 1955, the previous record year.

The Department said that output this year was 21 per cent of the base period, topping the previous 1955 record of 171 per cent. Crop production hit 100 per cent of base to equal previous marks set in 1948 and 1955.

The fact that overall production of crops and livestock reached a new high despite smaller harvested acreage reflected improvement in yield per acre through use of drought and disease-resistant crops.

## SMALLEST

The Department said this year's crop yield was harvested from 310 million acres, smallest since 1930 and almost 14 million acres below last year's total.

The Department noted that yields per acre set new overall records with only a few crops falling below average.

Only one major field crop—barley—set a new production record this year. But production of several major crops topped 1955, including corn, wheat, cotton, soybeans, sugar beets, beans and popcorn.

United Press.

London Market  
Irregular

London, Dec. 17.  
Stocks idled irregularly in slow trading on the London Exchange today.

Hesitancy in view of the uncertain international outlook and in advance of Prime Minister Eden's appearance to answer questions in the House of Commons, acted as a drag on the market.

The balance seemed tipped a bit more to the downside but there was no heavy selling.

Industrials were nearly all down by six pence or a shilling except for some of the atomic nuclear favourites which dropped more sharply on profit-taking.

Oils were also down and lost around two shillings six pence in both Royal Dutch and British Petroleum. Suez Canal held unchanged. United Press.

New York Foreign  
Exchange

New York, Dec. 17.  
Closing rates were:

Canada	1.04-11/32
England	2.00
France	2.00-2/16
Germany	1.00-1/16
Italy	1.00-1/16
Japan	1.00-1/16
Spain	1.00-1/16
Sweden	1.00-1/16
Switzerland	1.00-1/16
Others	unchanged

United Press.

London Foreign  
Exchange

London, Dec. 17.  
Closing rates were:

New York	2.00-2/16
Paris	2.00-2/16
Brussels	2.00-2/16
Amsterdam	2.00-2/16
Frankfurt	2.00-2/16
Geneva	2.00-2/16
Basel	2.00-2/16
Others	unchanged

## DEFENCE OF THE POUND

HONGKONG  
STOCK  
EXCHANGE

(From Our Correspondent)

Business done on the Hongkong Stock Exchange this morning amounted to approximately \$440,000. Noon quotations and the morning's transactions:

Shares	Buyers	Sellers	Prices
HONGKONG	1000	1000	1000
SHANGHAI	1000	1000	1000
CANTON	1000	1000	1000
PEKING	1000	1000	1000
TIENTSIN	1000	1000	1000
Others	1000	1000	1000

At the height of the Suez crisis, sterling was kept just above its lower limit only by the operation of the exchange equalisation account and the cost of this was the heaviest item in the \$278 million loss to the reserves in November.

Mr Macmillan's promise to maintain the existing exchange rate of the pound was backed by the "mobilisation" of the Government's foreign assets. Sterling recovered from around \$2.78 to \$2.78 1/2, and it has remained above the "tripper" level despite a subsequent slight easing of the rate.

Not Difficult

The reason for this improvement in the position of sterling is not difficult to find. It followed immediately on the announcement that Britain had arranged with the IMF to purchase dollars up to the full amount of her quota with the Fund.

This came as a surprise to financial observers who had expected that Britain's drawing from the Fund would amount to \$501 million—the amount of its initial gold subscription to the Fund, plus the 25 per cent of its quota which the Fund now allows to be drawn with a minimum of formality.

Britain's in fact making an immediate drawing of the \$501 million and these will become part of the gold and dollar reserves. But in addition to this the remainder of the quota—amounting to \$730 million—is to be placed at Britain's disposal for use if and when needed to defend the pound.

The cost of this operation will be small compared with its size and the value of its effect on foreign confidence in the stability of sterling. The immediate drawing of the \$501 million will carry an annual service charge of one half per cent plus interest charges rising from \$4.8 million in the first year to \$10.6 million in the third and final year. The "standby" credit carries a service charge of one quarter per cent a year, but the interest is not charged until it is actually drawn upon.

The dollar loan now being negotiated with the United States Export-Import Bank will carry interest at the normal commercial rates. Recent loans from the Bank have been charged at around five per cent, but interest will only be paid on the amount actually drawn.

Maintain Rate

Britain intends to use its dollar purchases from the IMF solely for the purpose of maintaining the sterling exchange rate. The loan—believed to be for \$500 million—will be used to finance oil supplies to replace those lost through the closure of the Suez Canal and breaching the Iraq pipeline.

The first reaction to these developments was relief at the easing of pressure on the pound and gratification at the re-emergence after a painful absence of Anglo-American co-operation.

But the lessons of the past few weeks as they affect the status of sterling have not gone unnoticed. But even now it is probably also generally realised that "sterling" as a major sterling crisis has been avoided. And in some quarters at least, it is felt that political rather than economic decisions turned the tide. For it has become clear that American co-operation without which it is believed

United Press.

New York Sugar  
Market

New York, Dec. 17.  
World No. 4 sugar futures closed today 1 point higher.

Domestic No. 6 sugar futures closed 1 point lower to 2 points higher with sales of 152 contracts.

Realising and hedge selling reduced a sharp foreign demand in price. The domestic contract was relatively quiet.

United Press.

London Wool Top  
Market

London, Dec. 17.  
Merino wool tops closed steady with a turnover of 72 lots. Prices (in pence per lb.):

Dec.	100-101
Jan.	100-101
Feb.	100-101
Mar.	100-101
Apr.	100-101
May	100-101
Jun.	100-101
Jul.	100-101
Aug.	100-101
Sep.	100-101
Oct.	100-101
Nov.	100-101
Dec.	100-101

United Press.

## Exchange Rates

Business was done in the local unimpaired exchange market in sterling at the following rates:

U.S. dollar (per \$1)	2.00
Swiss franc (per 100)	20.00
French franc (per 100)	20.00
Others	unchanged

The Chancellor's  
Measures  
Taking Effect

From RONALD BOXALL

London, Dec. 17.

Events have moved with dramatic speed since Mr Macmillan announced his measures for protecting the pound. In a matter of days Britain has been given permission to draw up to \$1,300 million from the International Monetary Fund; negotiations have started for a loan from the United States Export-Import Bank; and sterling has recovered to a point where it no longer needs official support.

At the height of the Suez crisis, sterling was kept just above its lower limit only by the operation of the exchange equalisation account and the cost of this was the heaviest item in the \$278 million loss to the reserves in November.

Mr Macmillan's promise to maintain the existing exchange rate of the pound was backed by the "mobilisation" of the Government's foreign assets. Sterling recovered from around \$2.78 to \$2.78 1/2, and it has remained above the "tripper" level despite a subsequent slight easing of the rate.

The Financial Times draws a no less cogent economic lesson from the recent events. It lists the economic crises Britain has suffered since the war and blames them on the failure of both political parties to appreciate that "a high cost, low investment, high tax and low incentive economy is capable of absorbing money as dry desert-land will absorb water."

Some Evidence

Britain will go on paying for the Suez adventure for a long time, but the cost will be worth-while if it results in a re-appraisal of economic policies in the light of that dictum.

Some evidence that this might be so was contained in a little noticed passage of Mr Macmillan's statement on the economic situation. "Recent developments," he said, "have emphasised the need for a wide review of our government expenditure, our defence policy and our future currency policy in this country. This will be done."—London Express Service.

WORLD  
COTTON  
MARKETS

New York, Dec. 17.  
The cotton market closed 7 higher to 2 points lower. The market opened off 3 to 2 points. New Orleans closed off 3 to 4 points.

Trading volume and open interest were:

Month	Volume	Open Interest
Dec.	6,700	25,700
Jan.	6,700	25,700
Feb.	6,700	25,700
Mar.	6,700	25,700
Apr.	6,700	25,700
May	6,700	25,700
Jun.	6,700	25,700
Jul.	6,700	25,700
Aug.	6,700	25,700
Sep.	6,700	25,700
Oct.	6,700	25,700
Nov.	6,700	25,700
Dec.	6,700	25,700

Future closings, in pence per lb. were as follows:

Old contract	Dec./Jan.	20.80
Dec./Jan.	20.80	20.80
Dec./Jan.	20.80	20.80
Dec./Jan.	20.80	20.80
Dec./Jan.	20.80	20.80
Dec./Jan.	20.80	20.80
Dec./Jan.	20.80	20.80
Dec./Jan.	20.80	20.80
Dec./Jan.	20.80	20.80
Dec./Jan.	20.80	20.80
Dec./Jan.	20.80	20.80
Dec./Jan.	20.80	20.80

Other cotton prices were unavailable.—United Press.

LONDON METAL  
PRICES

London, Dec. 17.  
The tin market was easier this afternoon with spot, 8 1/2 pence to 7 1/2 pence and three-months 8 1/2 pence to 7 1/2 pence.

Copper, lead and zinc markets were steady. Prices closed at the end of the afternoon session, in sterling per long ton as follows:

Spot	Dec./Jan.	20.80
Dec./Jan.	20.80	20.80
Dec./Jan.	20.80	20.80
Dec./Jan.	20.80	20.80
Dec./Jan.	20.80	20.80
Dec./Jan.	20.80	20.80
Dec./Jan.	20.80	20.80
Dec./Jan.	20.80	20.80
Dec./Jan.	20.80	20.80
Dec./Jan.	20.80	20.80
Dec./Jan.	20.80	20.80
Dec./Jan.	20.80	20.80

United Press.

MALAYAN TIN  
SITUATION

Kuala Lumpur, Dec. 17.  
Malayan tin producers today were assured by the Government that Britain's decision to dispose of 2,500 tons of the stocks would not affect current tin deals.

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry said the Malayan Government was consulting the British Government on the matter.

The Ministry's statement pointed out that British tin stocks would be disposed of over a "fairly long period" and that none of the tin would find its way back into the market before May 1957. United Press.

WORLD  
RUBBER  
MARKETS

Singapore, Dec. 17.  
The rubber market opened one cent over previous close on better overseas advice and it ruled steady on speculative buying and nearby covering. Lower grades were rather neglected and there was only small factory interest.

Future:

No. 1 rubber per lb.	112 1/2-113 1/2
No. 2 rubber per lb.	109 1/2-110 1/2
No. 3 rubber per lb.	107 1/2-108 1/2
No. 4 rubber per lb.	105 1/2-106 1/2
Spot rubber unbleached	103 1/2-104 1/2
Blanket crate	101 1/2-102 1/2
No. 1 pipe crate	101 1/2-102 1/2

The market was very steady with spot quoted at 33-1/16 pence. Prices:

January	33-1/16
February	33-1/16
March	33-1/16
April	33-1/16
May	33-1/16
June	33-1/16
July	33-1/16
August	33-1/16
September	33-1/16
October	33-1/16
November	33-1/16
December	33-1/16

General markets, off basis, ports:

General	33-1/16
General	33-1/16
General	33-1/16
General	33-1/16
General	33-1/16
General	33-1/16
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General	33-1/16
General	33-1/16
General	33-1/16

Other rubber prices were unavailable.—United Press.

Scrap Charges  
Equalisation  
System

Luxembourg, Dec. 17.  
Iron and steel producers in European Coal and Steel Pool countries have informed the High Authority through the Joint Scrap Consumers' Office that they want to keep the present system of equalisation charges levied on imported scrap.

The move follows proposals for a revision made by the High Authority to the Council of Ministers. The proposals, if adopted, would tend to discourage any increase in scrap consumption.

The Joint Scrap Consumers' Office gives the following reasons for maintaining the system of the present basis:

1. It would be difficult to penalise at present, when boom conditions make such a rise inevitable.

2. It would be unfair if producers who use scrap because they have no facilities to produce pig iron were treated in the same way as those who can produce their own pig iron.

3. Even enterprises which own blast furnaces are not in a position to increase pig iron production any further, as operations are now running at 100 per cent of capacity on over.

4. Scrap prices are in any case so high that to use scrap rather than pig iron offers no real advantage.

However, despite their opposition to the proposed changes, scrap users with the extension of current regulations "to be limited to a transitional period ending May 1, 1958."—China Mail Special.

## NAMESAKES

Answers: 2. Spain, 3. America, 4. Surround, 5. Republic, 6. Surround, 7. Ecuador, 8. Liberation, 9. Ship, 10. Bolivia, 11. America, 12. America, 13. America, 14. America, 15. America, 16. America, 17. America, 18. America, 19. America, 20. America, 21. America, 22. America, 23. America, 24. America, 25. America, 26. America, 27. America, 28. America, 29. America, 30. America, 31. America, 32. America, 33. America, 34. America, 35. America, 36. America, 37. America, 38. America, 39. America, 40. America, 41. America, 42. America, 43. America, 44. America, 45. America, 46. America, 47. America, 48. America, 49. America, 50. America, 51. America, 52. America, 53. America, 54. America, 55. America, 56. America, 57. America, 58. America, 59. America, 60. America, 61. America, 62. America, 63. America, 64. America, 65. America, 66. America, 67. America, 68. America, 69. America, 70. America, 71. America, 72. America, 73. America, 74. America, 75. America, 76. America, 77. America, 78. 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# Court Arguments On Powers Of Governor In Council

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